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## Deputy Quits Coalition

# Brandt Setback In State Ballot

By David Binder

BONN, April 23 (AP)—An overwhelming Christian Democratic party victory in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state election and the defeat of a liberal Free Democratic party Bundestag deputy in Bonn placed Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in a perilous position.

The Christian Democratic Union, dominant in the southwestern state throughout the postwar period, got its highest percentage of the vote ever in the state, 53.1 percent.

But government circles were as much if not more dismayed by the defeat of Wilhelm Helms from the liberal Free Democrats' Bundestag faction. He indicated that he would apply for membership in the Christian Union.

## French Vote Backs Growth Of EEC to 10 But Pompidou Lacks Absolute Majority

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 23 (UPI)—France approved enlargement of the European Economic Community today and the "new perspectives" opening to Europe in a referendum marked by record numbers of abstentions and an unexpected low in the actual margin of victory.

With all but a handful of precincts reported, abstentions were 39.6 percent, or 18 percent higher than the historical average for French elections.

The government, which had been hoping to approach an absolute majority of 50 percent approval, could do no better than 36.7 percent. The "no" vote, which had been backed exclusively by the Communists among the major parties, was 17.1 percent. Blank ballots were running at 7.3 percent, also a new high.

Raymond Marcellin, the Interior Minister, announcing the results late tonight, said that the "unusually large numbers" of abstentions were due to efforts of the political opposition and some social discontent—mainly among small shopkeepers, farmers and unions.

He said, however, that under the law only "yes" and "no" votes are counted, and that by that reckoning the referendum was approved by 67 percent to 33 percent.

The results were far from the success President Georges Pompidou had wanted. The record numbers of abstentions—French television said the highest since universal suffrage was begun in 1945—and blank ballots indicated a substantial boycott of the vote.

Mr. Pompidou's appeals for a "massive approval" that would reinforce his own and French authority inside the new 10-nation community.

Among early comments from Gaullists, former Premier Edgar Faure was probably closest to the truth: "It is not a triumph," said Mr. Faure. "I don't know if it is a success, but it is not a disaster."

Technically, the referendum was to approve the treaty admitting Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the Common Market. But Mr. Pompidou had also asked for approval of the "new perspectives" opening to the enlarged community, and had indicated this would increase his personal authority in moving Europe down the road to confederation.

Never before, in the five previous referendums held during the Fifth Republic, had abstentions gone over 24.4 percent, and never had the blank ballots gone over 4.2 percent; both these figures having been reached during De Gaulle's 1962 referendum on direct presidential election.

It was still too early to say precisely what contributed to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Leftists hurled stones into the ally. When police tried to break up the crowd, with a jeep charge and tear-gas bombs, the leftists reacted with Molotov cocktails.

At Udine, in northeast Italy, several persons were injured when

the defeat of Wilhelm Helms from the liberal Free Democrats' Bundestag faction. He indicated that he would apply for membership in the Christian Union.

The 48-year-old Lower Saxony farmer's move reduced Mr. Brandt's parliamentary majority to 249, exactly the number of votes required to govern and to push through his Ostpolitik program of normalized relations with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

The 1970 Moscow and Warsaw goodwill treaties signed by Mr. Brandt and his Free Democratic partner, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, came up for crucial ratification votes in the Bundestag in 10 days.

But it may be that the CDU, buoyed by its election victory and the reduced government majority, could try to bring down the Brandt-Scheel coalition with a no-confidence vote in the federal budget debate that starts here Wednesday. The CDU has 246 votes.

Mr. Helms was ambiguous on how he would vote in the critical Bundestag tests ahead, saying that his main reason for quitting was the lack of "unconditional independence" of the liberal center in his party. He said that he also had "new reservations about the government's eastern policy."

The liberal deputy, the fourth to leave his party since the Brandt-Scheel coalition took power in October 1969, initially had expressed doubts about the course of the Free Democrats' last month. "He was in Bonn for two days last week to confer with party leaders about his latest attitudes."

The main concern in the Social Democratic Free Democratic coalition is that Mr. Helms' defection could stimulate one or more other members to leave the coalition, ending its ability to govern.

Mr. Helms said that his latest doubt had come as a result of the disclosure a week ago of some secret documents from the 1970 negotiations between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

Pressures by Russia MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union increased pressure on West Germany today for ratification of its nonaggression pact by warning that failure to approve the treaty would result in "extremely negative consequences" and a loss of Soviet trust in West German policies.

The warning, published in Pravda, the main Communist party newspaper, apparently was designed to coincide with today's elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Last week, the Kremlin warned that West Germany might lose its trade with Russia if ratification were not voted. The party organ declared today that non-ratification "would have extremely negative consequences, above all for (West Germany) itself."

The growing Soviet concern for the future of its treaty with Bonn was reflected today by the unusual attention given the ratification problem in the central press here. In a separate article, Pravda declared that the Christian Democrats should be aware of the responsibility they will have to bear for the consequences of their "game of staking everything" on hindering ratification.

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PROMOONADE—Apollo-16 lunar module pilot Charles M. Duke Jr. walking toward a giant boulder in the North-Ray Crater region of the Descartes mountains yesterday during third and final day of moon explorations.

## After Three Scientific Excursions

# Astronauts Blast Off From the Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (UPI)—Astronauts John Young and Charles Duke blasted off the moon today on the first stage of their return to earth.

The successful moon launch came at 7:26 p.m., Houston time, (0126 GMT Monday) under the eye of the television camera mounted on their lunar rover.

Left behind with much other equipment, it took them into a moon orbit designed for rendezvous with their command ship piloted by Thomas K. Mattingly.

They had returned to their lunar landing craft, Orion at 1909 GMT Sunday from a five-hour moon excursion during which they visited a huge crater and saw boulders three stories high. It was their third extensive trip over the surface.

They covered 8.9 miles, boosting the rover's total estimated mileage to 15.6, compared to 17.3 on Apollo-15 last summer.

On their third trip, the Apollo-16 moon walkers drove to the rim of the deepest crater man has ever looked into on the moon today and collected rock specimens blasted out of the lunar crust.

Capt. Young and Col. Duke reached the boulder-strewn rim of 400-foot-deep North Ray Crater after a 35-minute, three-mile drive from their landing craft.

"Man, does this thing have steep walls!" Young said. "I'll tell you, I cannot see to the bottom of it, and I'm as close to the edge as I'm going to get."

Both men were affable but sounded much more businesslike and less jocular than on their first two trips.

Since this was their third trip, they put the practice of the past two days to good use and got everything ready more quickly for their ride.

They approached speeds of seven miles per hour during their ride.

The crater's rim showed a broad scattering of boulders. But whether the rock came from deep inside of the moon was not certain.

Col. Duke reported finding a dark "clast" formation that looked like typical basalt—a piece of frozen lava. He said he had seen no rocks like it in previous Apollo missions that he has studied.

Mission control said, "Good show." But also at mission control, Dr. P. Robin Brett, geological chemist for the space center, said the rock appears from TV pictures to be breccia, like most moon rocks, and not the crystalline

formations that would indicate the surface today. Capt. Duke, who loaded the cargo of rock and soil samples aboard the landing craft, was to drive the rover to a point where its color television camera could relay pictures of Orion's foot.

While the two men on the moon were making their final exploration, Command Mattingly in the command module fired its engine to maneuver Casper into a better position for docking with Orion. The docking is to take place at 0317 GMT tomorrow, and Capt. Young and Col. Duke are to start immediately transferring equipment and lunar samples in the command module.

While his crewmates explored the surface today, Capt. Duke, spotted the first lava flow seen by man on the moon's far side.

Other events on tomorrow's schedule call for jettisoning the lunar lander to crash on the moon's surface about 2100 GMT and ejecting a scientific satellite at 2154.

The astronauts are scheduled to fire Casper's engine at 0216 GMT Tuesday to pull the spacecraft out of lunar orbit and place it on the homeward path to earth. Midcourse corrections may be necessary, and the Thursday splashdown in the Pacific is scheduled for 1941 GMT.

Capt. Young climbed down the nine-run ladder of Orion today at 1533 GMT and was followed two minutes later by Col. Duke.

The astronauts' lunar space suits grimy from 14 1/2 hours of moonwalking Friday and yesterday, loaded cameras and rock-collecting gear on their electric car before heading north.

A television picture of the landing site was flashed back to earth at 1546 GMT. The sun was higher in the sky today, and surface temperatures in the sunlit had climbed to 155 degrees Fahrenheit.

"It's going to be hot out there today," Capt. Young told Col. Duke before stepping out on the moon.

The objective of today's trek to North Ray Crater was to find chunks of lava that scientists believe formed undulating Cayley Plains 2.5 to four billion years ago. The crater seemed deep enough to have penetrated the overlying blanket of dirt and rock debris and cut into the Cayley formations.

The astronauts collected an estimated 123 pounds of rock and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

more surveillance and someone in mission control watching every minute while the experiments are deployed," he said.

The heat-flow experiment was tagged as the highest-priority part of the \$55-million Apollo-16 science mission because of an expected high reading from a duplicate instrument set up at the Apollo-15 site, 648 miles away, last summer.

Capt. Young was setting up the nuclear-powered surface science station when he caught a foot in a power cable and ripped the experiment's connector loose.

Dr. Langseth said another reason for the decision to abandon the project was that it might jeopardize the objectives of the already shortened third moonwalk today and the lunar blast-off and rendezvous Monday.

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# An Loc Force Again Rebuffs Enemy Attack

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 23 (UPI)—The besieged provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, was shelled for three hours today, but was continuing to hold out. No important change in the situation was reported.

The situation in South Vietnam's Central Highlands adjoining the Laotian and Cambodian frontiers appeared to be deteriorating, however. It was learned here that virtually an entire South Vietnamese battalion has been eliminated there in the last two days, partly by desertion.

At An Loc, intense shelling began at sunrise and continued for three hours. Then North Vietnamese units in what military observers described as company strength attacked from four sides. Each North Vietnamese company has about 120 men.

The ground attacks, which were described as probes, were not supported by enemy tanks, military sources said.

40 Wounded Removed Four South Vietnamese helicopters succeeded in landing at the town, bringing in supplies and evacuating 40 wounded soldiers.

In the afternoon, sporadic enemy shelling resumed, but enemy pressure appeared to have dwindled. Air strikes over the An Loc area were badly hampered by poor weather.

A few miles south of An Loc, South Vietnamese units reportedly clashed with the North Vietnamese and said they had killed 40 enemy soldiers.

Among the other developments were these:

- It was learned that South Vietnam is shifting its forces rapidly to keep pace with the various facets of the North Vietnamese offensive. The 11th Airborne Battalion—more than 600 men—has been moved from the Central Highlands to the Saigon area, which is believed now to be directly threatened. The highlands area was strengthened by moving the Sixth Ranger Group—three battalions of some 600 men each—from the northernmost part of South Vietnam to Pleiku. The move reflects confidence that the north, where the enemy offensive began March 31, is out of danger for the moment.

- In a move related to the An Loc battle, enemy forces shelled the town of Dau Tieng, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, and enemy forces were reportedly building up rapidly in Tay Ninh and other provinces adjoining Binh Long, the province of which An Loc is capital.

- U.S. bombers reportedly have begun attacking bridges along Highway 1 in southwest Cambodia to obstruct the heavy flow of enemy troops and material into the An Loc battle.

Intelligence sources here reported that the entire Cambodian province of Svay Rieng has fallen to the North Vietnamese Army.

- Air strikes over South Vietnam included 403 tactical strikes and 24 B-52 heavy bomber missions late yesterday and early today. Ten of the B-52 missions were over Kontum Province alone, and six were close to An Loc.

[The South Vietnamese have suffered at least 10,000 military casualties, including about 3,000 men killed since North Vietnam began its offensive 3 1/2 weeks ago, military sources told the Associated Press in Saigon. Enemy losses, according to estimates by senior allied officials, are 12,000 killed and an unknown number wounded and missing.]

Military authorities were closely watching the Central Highlands, where a system of government artillery bases guarding the approach to the North Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Today, a Vietnam veteran, dressed in full battle gear and waving the medals he won in action, entered a Catholic church in Atlantic, Iowa, during a mass (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

BelFAST and Londonderry and a rock-throwing clash between Protestants and Catholics in Londonderry today. The disturbances yesterday involved the wounding of five militiamen by land mines, sniping at another paramilitary unit, the destruction of 20 shops by a car bomb, a rock fight between Catholics and Protestants in Lisburn and a similar fracas in Londonderry.

Brian Faulkner, provincial prime minister before London took over direct rule of Northern Ireland three and a half weeks ago, said that the murder rate had increased under British administration and warned that worse violence would erupt if there were any attempt to unite Ulster with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

"If this looks like developing," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The weekend's violence included a border-town ambush of an army patrol, sniping on troops in

the Thames. She has never learned to swim.

They denied any plans to marry.

"He would make an appalling husband," Miss Cook said. "Who wants a husband who goes off on jaunts like this?"

They said they got along perfectly on the 2,000-mile journey.

## British Man, Woman Row Across the Pacific

BRISBANE, Australia, April 23 (AP)—Two Britons, John Fairfax, 33, and Sylvia Cook, 32, stepped ashore on Australia's central Queensland coast yesterday after rowing 8,000 miles across the Pacific.

Sun-blackened and with their hands covered with callouses, the pair landed at the tourist resort of Hayman Island, 600 miles north of here, after a voyage lasting just four days short of a year.

Mr. Fairfax, nursing a 10-inch gash from a shark bite in his right arm, said: "We would like showers, some breakfast—and I'd like a can of beer."

Not Sighted in Months Their 35-foot boat had not been sighted since Feb. 23, when they were 200 miles east of the Solomon Islands. At one stage, officials feared they had been overwhelmed by the cyclones that have swept the southwest Pacific since November, and they said they had encountered two.

"We've been through hell," Mr. Fairfax said, "but it's worth it to get here."

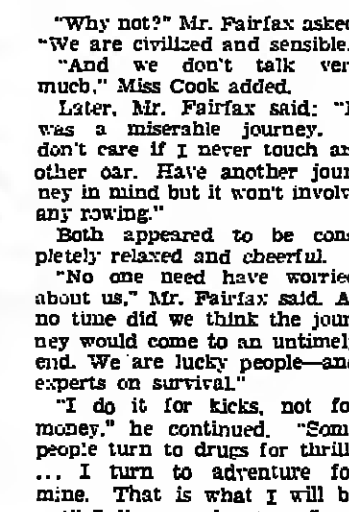
The two, who left San Francisco last April 26, were believed to be the first to have rowed across the Pacific. Mr. Fairfax



"... GENTLY DOWN THE STREAM"—British adventurer John Fairfax and companion Sylvia Cook.

rowed the Atlantic alone, from the Canary Islands to Florida, in 1969.

Miss Cook met Mr. Fairfax when she answered an advertisement for financial backing for the trip. She was a secretary in a London art gallery and her only rowing experience had been a few short trips on



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## Italian Police Fight Leftists; Neo-Fascist Rallies Attacked

ROME, April 23 (AP)—Leftist extremists stoned neo-Fascists and then battled police from behind barricades this weekend in a new campaign of violence just two weeks before elections.

The worst fighting yesterday was in Viareggio on the Ligurian coast. Eighteen persons were injured and a 70-year-old pensioner, Gino Domenici, suffered a fatal heart attack when he was caught in the street fighting.

The Viareggio fighting began when leftists stoned a street ally where Armando Piebe of the University of Palermo was speaking.

Leftists hurled stones into the ally. When police tried to break up the crowd, with a jeep charge and tear-gas bombs, the leftists reacted with Molotov cocktails.

At Udine, in northeast Italy, several persons were injured when

leftists hurled stones into the ally. When police tried to break up the crowd, with a jeep charge and tear-gas bombs, the leftists reacted with Molotov cocktails.

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## 81 in Congress Ask to Meet Nixon on War

### To Present Peace Views of Constituents

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Eighty-one members of Congress have signed a letter to President Nixon asking for a meeting to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia.

"We are writing as representatives of our constituents who want an end to U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia," they said in the letter, released today.

The 12 senators and 69 members of the House asked for a meeting as soon as possible and well in advance of Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow next month. The Senate has 100 members and there are 435 members of the House.

"Our request to meet with you is motivated by a desire to have the views of your constituents shared with you, Mr. President, on this subject," the letter said.

Arrangements for the meeting are to be made through the office of either Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, or Rep. Donald M. Fraser, Minn., the letter said. The House letter was signed by 69 members, including the House Speaker, Carl Albert, D., Montana.

The House letter also accused the administration of "misleading the public by claiming that the war is being fought to protect the lives of American citizens."

"Precisely an invasion," they refuse to call it by its proper name—an invasion—and it is precisely what it is, an invasion, a classic all-out, no-holds-barred, over-the-border invasion," the House letter said.

He said that President Nixon's "invasion" of Southeast Asia is "the most serious threat to the peace and stability of the world since World War II."

At this weekend retreat, Camp David in Maryland, Mr. Nixon maintained silence on the Vietnam fighting while conferring with his two top national security advisers, Henry Kissinger and Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr.

## Hanoi Warns Its Populace To Expect More Bombings

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP)—The North Vietnamese population was told yesterday to prepare for continued U.S. air raids by evacuating women, children and the elderly from target areas, constructing more and better air-raid shelters in cities and towns, and improving air-raid facilities.

Nhan Dan, North Vietnam's official newspaper, gave top priority to getting women and children out of towns, cities and manufacturing districts into rural areas, saying that it was "the responsibility of all patriots to help first in population dispersion and then in caring for those dispersed."

"Population dispersal and stepped-up air-defense activities must be carried out absolutely and rapidly," Nhan Dan declared in a statement broadcast in Vietnamese language by radio Hanoi.

The apparently urgent language of the statement could mean that North Vietnam had lost its air defense system since U.S. President Lyndon Johnson ordered his 1968 halt to bombing raids against North Vietnam.

It also could be, at least in part, a device to prepare the North Vietnamese people for increased government restrictions and pressure in the war effort.

In another broadcast North Vietnam said three U.S. warplanes were shot down Friday near Hanoi, the "waves" of 50 bombers and fighter-bombers "arbitrarily and criminally attacked civilian populated areas, using many innocent deaths and injuries."

The brief Vietnamese-language broadcast did not specify the type of planes claimed shot down or what happened to the crews and gave no details of damage.

It said the report of three planes was a preliminary assessment, indicating North Vietnam probably will make additional claims.

It said the three reported so far brought to 61 the number of planes shot down since April 1. Latest official U.S. records list 16 American planes and 29 helicopters lost since March 30.

The GAO report said that, as of June 30, 1971, the refugee programs supported 20,000 "paramilitary personnel" and 105,000 of their dependents. Most were said to be Meo tribesmen in Kiang Khouang Province, serving in the CIA's clandestine army under Gen. Vang Pao.

AID refugee programs in Laos during the current fiscal year are estimated to cost \$18.2 million and the cost of food donated by the Agriculture Department is \$1.4 million. The GAO report said that the CIA and Defense Department were spending \$22.2 million more under the guise of aid to refugees.

One section of the report said that the total U.S. commitment this year on all forms of refugee aid in Laos was \$69.8 million.

AID as "Cover" The GAO report last month, also prepared for Sen. Kennedy, said that the CIA had been using AID's public health programs as a "cover" for some of the military activities in Laos.

AID's administrator, Dr. John Hazzah, publicly acknowledged last year that the CIA had used his organization as a "cover" but he said that this practice was being halted.

However, the new GAO report not only charged that the refugee program was a partial cover for the CIA but also, for the first time, connected the Agriculture Department with the paramilitary operation.

The report said that the department was providing in the 1972 fiscal year, which ends June 30, commodities worth \$1.4 million, a part of which goes to the clandestine army's tribesmen, as well as unspecified funds to transport the food from the United States to Thailand and then on to Laos.



ANTI-WAR MARCH—Demonstrators marching curb-to-curb along Haight St. in San Francisco en route to an anti-war rally Saturday at Kesar Stadium in Golden Gate Park.

## U.S. Anti-War Rallies Go On for 6th Day

(Continued from Page 1) and fired an M-1 rifle at the crowd on the altar.

Police said the veteran, Robert R. Pigeley, 24, was subdued by an off-duty policeman and several park rangers. He was dragged from the church, shouting "Make love not war, that's what I did for," and was jailed without bond.

Ten members of the Harvard University track team refused to compete in Friday's meet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and the other 30 members said they would wear white armbands as a protest symbol.

In Washington, 23 protesters, most of them law students, marched from the Capitol to the White House chanting "Stop the bombing. End the war."

Fake bombs were found outside the doors of more than a dozen military recruiting offices in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area yesterday.

Police said unsigned, typewritten notes calling for an end to the war and stating that the bombs were fakes were attached to clocks and material designed to look like explosives.

"If we were to have used the same tactics as the American government in using the Hapington and Hanoi, there would be nothing left of this recruiting office," the notes said in part.

Barcelona March Stopped BARCELONA, April 23 (Reuters)—About 600 people tried to stage an anti-Vietnam war march through the city center yesterday but police dispersed them soon after they set out, informed sources said.

Several marchers tossed gasoline bombs in Las Ramblas, the main boulevard, in an attempt to disrupt traffic during the third demonstration here this week against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The demonstrators, carrying 10 flags and a North Vietnamese flag, dispersed 10 minutes after they started out when three jeeps of police arrived, the sources said. Two arrests were reported.

In the nearby town of Tarrasa, a group of 250 people, many carrying Viet Cong and North Vietnamese flags, paraded in heavy rain to make a similar protest.

They distributed propaganda leaflets signed by the underground labor movement "Workers Commissions" and the Catalan Communist party. Police did not appear, eyewitnesses said, and the marchers dispersed after burning an American flag.

West Berlin Protest BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Some 10,000 mostly youthful West Berliners demonstrated in West Berlin yesterday.

The GAO report said that, as of June 30, 1971, the refugee programs supported 20,000 "paramilitary personnel" and 105,000 of their dependents. Most were said to be Meo tribesmen in Kiang Khouang Province, serving in the CIA's clandestine army under Gen. Vang Pao.

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Delegates agreed that, should Sen. McGovern not win the nomination, the endorsement would be reconsidered.

Allard E. Lowenstein, former Democratic representative of New York, was re-elected national chairman of ADA.

lin streets yesterday against the U.S. role in Southeast Asia.

Carrying red and Viet Cong flags, the marchers chanted "U.S.A.—S.S." and "U.S.A.—S.S."

Stockholm Demonstration STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuters)—About 2,000 people took part in a rally in front of Parliament here yesterday to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina.

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One section of the report said that the total U.S. commitment this year on all forms of refugee aid in Laos was \$69.8 million.

AID as "Cover" The GAO report last month, also prepared for Sen. Kennedy, said that the CIA had been using AID's public health programs as a "cover" for some of the military activities in Laos.

AID's administrator, Dr. John Hazzah, publicly acknowledged last year that the CIA had used his organization as a "cover" but he said that this practice was being halted.

However, the new GAO report not only charged that the refugee program was a partial cover for the CIA but also, for the first time, connected the Agriculture Department with the paramilitary operation.

The report said that the department was providing in the 1972 fiscal year, which ends June 30, commodities worth \$1.4 million, a part of which goes to the clandestine army's tribesmen, as well as unspecified funds to transport the food from the United States to Thailand and then on to Laos.

Delegates agreed that, should Sen. McGovern not win the nomination, the endorsement would be reconsidered.

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## Nixon Aide Hints at ITT Gift to Democrats

By George Lardner

ENGLISH, Ind., April 23 (WP)—Murray Chotiner, long-time adviser to President Nixon, hinted strongly here last night that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had been planning to make a \$500,000 contribution to the Democratic party for its convention in Miami Beach.

Mr. Chotiner told newsmen after a Republican dinner here that the arrangement, as reported to him, was dropped because of the public furor over a similar ITT offer that was allegedly made to the Republicans.

In any event, Mr. Chotiner openly challenged Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien to explain his silence in the ITT controversy that has so far focused on the GOP.

Demonstrating his philosophy that the best defense is a good offense, Mr. Chotiner departed from his prepared text at a Lincoln Day dinner in this southern Indiana town to suggest that the Democrats should also be held to account for the dealings of the giant conglomerate.

Not GOP Alone "You would judge from the newspaper accounts that ITT was our problem," Mr. Chotiner said of the debate over ITT's plans to donate several hundred thousand dollars for the Republican Convention in San Diego.

"Have you noticed that Larry O'Brien, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been singularly quiet while all this was going on in the newspapers? He has never been known to give an assist to the Nixon administration or to the Republican party. He has never been known to be bashful."

His voice rising, Mr. Chotiner demanded: "Why hasn't Larry O'Brien said something about the ITT case? Is it possible—I'm only asking—is it possible that there was an arrangement between the people responsible for holding the Democratic National Convention and this company?"

"These large companies," Mr. Chotiner continued, "are known to contribute to both parties. Why the silence on the part of the Democratic chairman on this subject? I think it's a question Mr. O'Brien could well answer."

Kennedy Cites ITT WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said yesterday that hearings on Richard G. Kleindienst's nomination as attorney general showed "that Wall Street is the length and breadth of the administration's policy."

In a speech, Sen. Kennedy noted that a current of discontent runs through the country. "Another current issue, which adds immensely to the alienation and despair," he said, "is the investigations of Mr. Kleindienst and ITT."

"The hearings before our Senate Judiciary Committee demonstrate, beyond any doubt, at all, that Wall Street is the length and breadth of the administration's policy, that the doors of government today are open wide to the chairman of the board, but bolted tight to every ordinary citizen who tries to enter," the senator said.

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, a Democrat, met with Republican National Convention planners yesterday and pledged to try to revive a year-old businessmen's pledge of \$100,000, if the GOP chose San Diego for the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

"It appears they (the Republicans) have pretty much made that decision (to move) if the timing and finances can be worked out," said Don Price, Mr. Askew's press secretary. "They asked the governor to help them get the week they wanted—Aug. 21-24."

The Republicans began considering a change in sites following money problems and construction delays in San Diego and allegations that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. pledged financial aid to the convention after obtaining a favorable out-of-court settlement from the Justice Department in an anti-trust case.

"The governor said he would try to help them," Mr. Price said. "The \$100,000 pledge came from businessmen who stand to benefit from the convention, like the airlines. The governor will touch bases with these people again to see if the commitments are still good," he said.

Obstacles Mr. Price said that one of the main obstacles to the switch is the Aug. 21-24 convention schedule. General Motors Co. has rented the city's convention hall on those days. GOP sources said that convention rules prohibited

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When the visitors arrived in Memphis yesterday, they were greeted by the Booker T. Washington High School band playing the Chinese Communist national anthem. "Welcome, y'all," said Mayor Wyatt Chandler. "We hope when you leave our country you'll take a new phrase back to China, and that's the real meaning of Southern hospitality. The Chinese then received keys to the city."

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## \$500,000 Planned, Not Given

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Chile Intervenes In Movie Strike SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23 (UPI)—The government took control Friday of the seven U.S. motion-picture distribution firms operating in Chile.

The government said it was acting to end a two-week strike by employees seeking higher wages. There was no indication how long the intervention will last.

## Senate Votes Protection For Kennedy

By John H. Avenill

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Senate has quietly passed legislation to provide Secret Service protection for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., despite his insistence that he is not a presidential candidate.

"The legislation, which does not mention Sen. Kennedy," by name, was passed by voice vote Wednesday, when only a few senators were on the floor, and went generally unnoticed. House of Representatives leaders referred the legislation to the Judiciary Committee for study.

Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Richard C. Drayne, said the senator had not requested the legislation and had not influenced its passage. "He would like to have protection because security is of concern to us, but not if having protection in any way suggested that he is a candidate," Mr. Drayne said.

All presidential candidates were given Secret Service guards in 1968, after the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, who has supervision over the Secret Service, began providing protection last month for five Democratic presidential candidates but concluded that Sen. Kennedy failed to qualify because the law authorizes it only for major presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The ruling irritated the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, who urged coverage for Sen. Kennedy "because the public thinks" he is a candidate.

It was Sen. Mansfield who engineered the legislation to extend the protection.

2 Men Held In Pan Am Threat ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23 (AP)—The FBI said yesterday that two men had been arrested in connection with an alleged attempt to extort \$1,000,000 from Pan American World Airways.

The men were arrested Friday after a call to a Pan American official in St. Louis instructed him to leave \$1,000,000 at a store near Collinsville, Ill., 15 miles east of St. Louis, otherwise nine Pan American planes would be destroyed, the FBI said.

Arrested by the FBI at the store were Francis Ray Meyers, 33, and Lawrence Butts, 30.

Mr. Hall indicated that the Aug. 19 starting date would help party leaders overcome "legal complications" over rules concerning the proposed Aug. 14-17 dates.

Mr. Hall said that one of the main obstacles to the switch is the Aug. 21-24 convention schedule. General Motors Co. has rented the city's convention hall on those days. GOP sources said that convention rules prohibited

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## Republican Counter-Offensive

The American reaction to the renewed bombing of North Vietnam cannot be exactly described as "mixed." There are few signs of any public support for the attacks—but on the other hand the opposition, on the nation's campuses and the city streets, is muted by comparison with the demonstrations evoked by the American incursions into Cambodia and Laos. The real intensity comes at the political level—among the members of the Nixon administration on the one hand and the Democratic opposition on the other.

So far as domestic tranquility is concerned, Mr. Nixon may feel that the situation is in hand. But this, after all, is an election year, and Vietnam is a very vulnerable point for the Republicans. So the administration has mounted a counter-offensive at home against its critics, with many administration leaders involved, and, of course, Vice-President Agnew prominent among them.

Mr. Agnew's approach, being expressed in full-dress speeches, gives the administration public rationale in some detail. Broadly, it follows these lines: The Democratic critics were themselves involved in the policy which created the Vietnamese tragedy, but with the ardor of converts are overlooking the North Vietnamese invasion which provoked the bombing.

There is little point now in trying to create some kind of chronological hierarchy of virtue in respect to this disastrous conflict. And, by the same token, there is not much more to be gained by examining the bases, in morality or in whatever may apply of international law, to either the North

Vietnamese adoption of full-scale warfare or the American response. Hanoi has undoubtedly escalated the land fighting hugely. In the mad logic of war, it had a "right" to do so—and the administration, on the same assumptions, had a "right" to reply with bombs. But any "right" that entails the killing of large numbers of people, when there are other respectable alternatives, is, on the face of it, nonsense.

North Vietnam did not have to risk so much and kill so many at this stage in the war for any goals that are worth the cost. And the American bombing above the DMZ is hardly likely to produce any more satisfactory outcome. It is not necessary to palliate the invasion to find the United States guilty of a similar folly in bombing the North, nor is it sensible to hallow Hanoi's offensive in order to emphasize that guilt.

There is a much more responsible reply that the administration might make to its opponents at home. It could accept the North Vietnamese invitation to resume the Paris talks in secret, and at the conference table. There seems little prospect that such talks could advance far while the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are making their own advances on the fighting fronts. But the willingness to substitute talking for battling is very important now, and the outcome of discussions is really as unpredictable as the outcome of the fighting. Moreover, one cannot conceive of a majority of the American voters rebuffing a President for trying to talk, rather than bomb, the United States out of its present impasse. Quite the contrary.

## Raising the Ante

Hanoi's proposal to resume the semipublic Paris peace conference and to discuss resumption of private talks, despite continuing American bombing of North Vietnam, provides an opening that Washington is unwise to ignore. The United States can lose nothing, even if the semipublic talks remain mere propaganda exchanges, and it might gain a good deal. The possibility of progress toward a negotiated settlement cannot be ruled out in advance. Moreover, Hanoi's offer involves a concession that should not be belittled.

The minutes of the 1968 conversations released by North Vietnam's delegation, while incomplete and misleading in part, remind us that from 1965 to 1968 Hanoi insisted that the bombing had to halt before there could be a peace conference, and it finally won this point. Now Hanoi is pressing the United States to return to the table although the bombing has resumed. In effect, Hanoi now has acknowledged, even while issuing denials, that there was an "understanding" on Communist military restraint in 1968 as the *quid pro quo* for the bombing halt.

Whether or not the so-called 1968 understanding amounted to a tacit agreement, Hanoi clearly "understood" that Washington would feel free to resume bombing north of the Demilitarized Zone if the Communists attacked South Vietnam's major cities or if they invaded South Vietnam in force across the DMZ, as they did earlier this month. While that DMZ operation continues, Hanoi's representatives evidently are prepared to sit across the conference table from the Americans, whose planes are bombing North Vietnam.

However, the information now released by both sides makes it quite clear that nothing in the 1968 "understanding" requires Communist military restraint in areas other than the DMZ and the cities of Saigon, Hue and Da Nang. By calling on the Communists to halt their current offensive everywhere, the Nixon administration has posed a new condition going far beyond those in the

1968 "understanding." It has raised the ante further by refusing to return to the conference table while the offensive goes on. Under the 1968 "understanding," Communist restraint was required to halt the bombing of the North, not to get the United States to negotiate—something Washington offered to do while the fighting in the South and the bombing of the North both continued.

Most curious of all, perhaps, is Washington's reluctance to resume the four-party semipublic peace conference, which Hanoi wants, and its attempt to limit future meetings to private talks, even if that is the best place for the "serious negotiations" the United States seeks. It is curious because Washington's major objective is to get a reluctant Hanoi to negotiate with the Saigon government. Hanoi has barred Saigon's representatives from its private meetings with the United States but has sat with them in the four-party, semipublic meetings. Saigon's presence at the conference was the one American condition for a bombing halt that Hanoi itself, in the 1968 minutes just released, admitted repeatedly it had accepted. And those North Vietnamese minutes refer twice to Saigon by its official name, "the Republic of Vietnam," instead of as the "Saigon administration."

These references are intriguing. They could have been deleted along with the numerous other excisions made in the partial minutes Hanoi has just published. Is this a signal that Hanoi may be softening in its refusal to negotiate privately with Saigon?

There is no certain answer to this question. But there is plenty of evidence that Hanoi wants to reopen negotiations with the United States—not only in the semipublic peace conference but in private talks. With polithuro member Le Duc Tho offering three times this month to return to Paris, it would be folly for the United States to delay any longer in resuming negotiations in Paris and in every other possible forum.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Shifts in Romania

There has been a lot of shifting and shuffling in the Romanian party apparatus over the past few months. Mr. Ceausescu, the party leader, is trying simultaneously to reduce corruption, improve efficiency, tighten security, fight off Soviet pressures, and surround himself with men he can trust. This is bound to require some fairly crisp and risky juggling.

—From the Times (London).

### Giap's Offensive

Gen. Giap's all-out onslaught on South Vietnam rages on unabated. It is still too early to predict what the eventual outcome might be. One thing, however, is already

clear. If the object was to deal the South Vietnamese forces a smashing blow at the first impact, which would send them reeling in demoralized disarray, then that object has failed.

Particularly in the northern battle zone, immediately south of the Demilitarized Zone, the South Vietnamese Third Division, after first falling back, rallied and was able to take a heavy toll of the big Russian T-54 tanks. North Vietnam now has 12 divisions committed outside its own territory, and 80 percent of their heavy equipment is Russian-supplied. North Vietnam itself has been denuded of troops.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

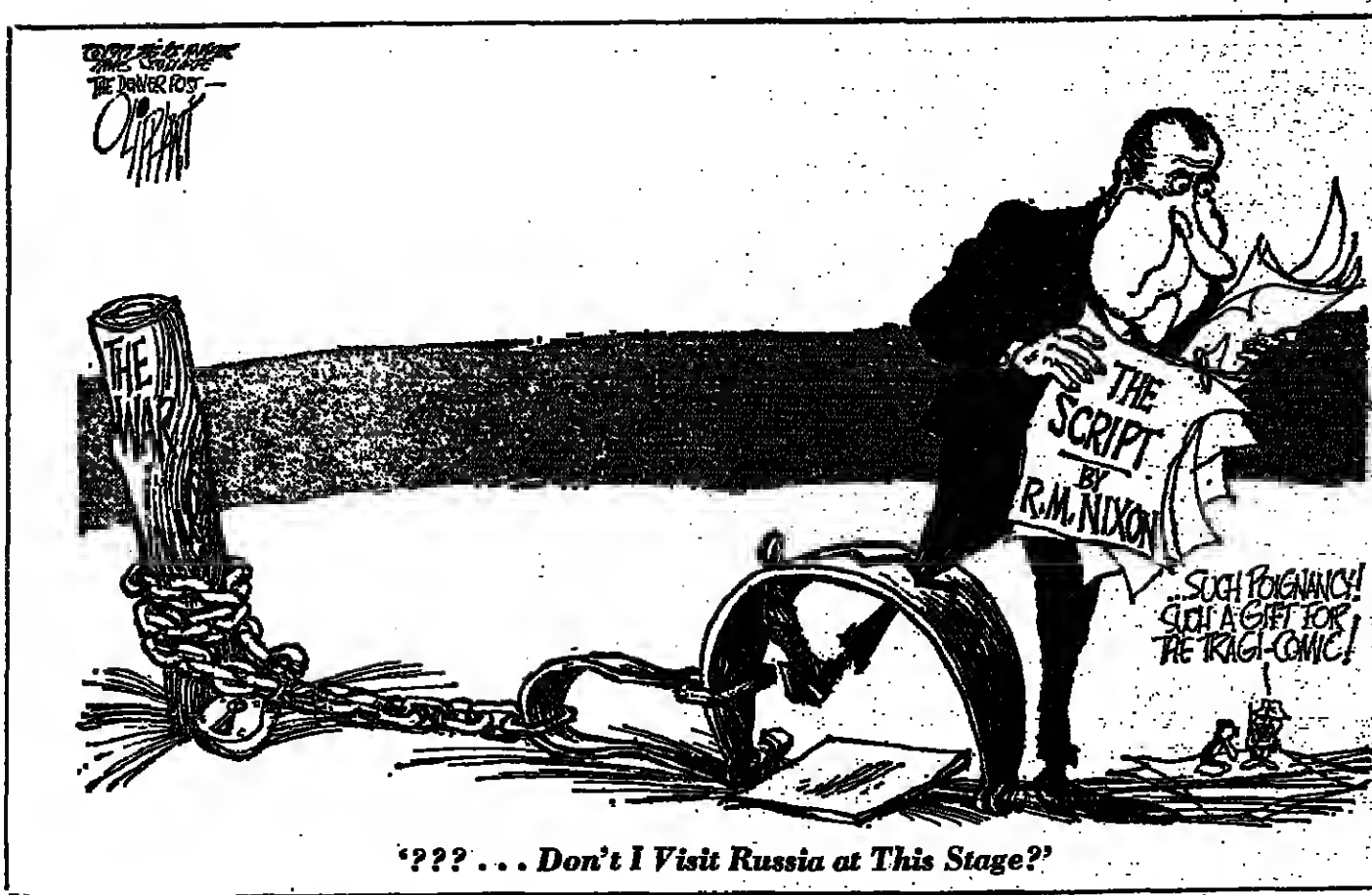
April 24, 1897

NICE—Yesterday Queen Victoria of England received the visits of M. Gambard, the Spanish Consul, and Mgr. Chapon, the Bishop of Nice. With the latter, Her Majesty conversed for fully a quarter of an hour. Her Majesty also sent 3,000 francs to the mayor of Nice, to be distributed to local charities, and a handsome pearl bracelet with an autographed picture to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1922

NEW YORK—Wild scenes marked Miss Geraldine Farrar's farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. When the curtain came down on "Zara," fully 5,000 Farrar fans stormed the stage and carried the diva to her automobile which the stagehands tried to pull up Broadway traffic congestion prevented this, in a farewell talk Miss Farrar hinted that she will appear under David Belasco's management.



## How to Re-Elect Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The anti-war student movement has reached another critical point in its turbulent history. Some of its leaders are advocating violence again, and some are holding back, while the majority of the university students seem apathetic or frustrated, so this may be a good time to look at the problem.

The hope of the campus militants apparently is to influence President Nixon to stop the bombing in Vietnam and maybe even to drive him out of office, but while the tactics of violence undoubtedly contributed to these results with President Johnson in 1968, the situation now is quite different.

Johnson had over half a million American soldiers in Vietnam in the spring of 1968 and no plan to get out. There was no visible movement then toward an accommodation with China or the Soviet Union, no real progress toward control of nuclear arms, no tangible evidence of European unity or East-West agreement on European security, no cease-fire between the Arab states and Israel in the Middle East, and no realistic negotiations for world monetary and trade reform.

All this is different now. Nothing has been settled but everything is in movement. The Democratic party controlled the White House in 1968, and Richard Nixon was struggling back from a record of unpopularity and defeat, but now he is in the White House, in trouble but in command, and it is the Democrats who are in disarray.

### Nixon Not Trapped

Nixon is not going to be blown out of the White House by students taking over ROTC headquarters on campus or throwing debris out of second-story windows. He is not trapped in the White House or forced to travel around the country from military base to military base. He is not worried about his health or thinking about going home to save his life. He is running well ahead in the polls, with a lot going for him in the foreign field outside of Vietnam, and violent demonstrations against him could easily assure his re-election.

The students who want to wind down Nixon and set Jan. 20, 1973, as the date certain for his total withdrawal from American politics have only two chances, and even these are not very good: to turn their energies to quiet, legal, political organization to get the 25 million young people 18 to 28 years old registered, and to turn their minds to the domestic issues of unemployment, high prices,

tax reform and the reunification of the nation.

The country is sick of violence, sick of Vietnam and bored to death with the trivial squabbles of the Democrats; and more violence by the campus militants, who are even less popular now than when they helped elect Nixon in 1968, is only going to divide the country even more, and perpetuate the very things they fear and hate the most.

### Key to Peace

The sticking point that just barely holds Nixon's Vietnam policy together is the American prisoners of war, and on this issue the anti-war student movement might have some influence. The more demonstrations there are against the President on the campuses, the more Hanoi is likely to believe that it can win the war by invasion and violence and by holding the American prisoners as hostages and by counting on anti-war public opinion in the United States.

The key to ending the war is the release of these prisoners.

Once this is done, the last popular argument for Nixon's policy is gone. Hanoi is operating on the illusion that holding the prisoners is their greatest asset, but in fact holding them could be the greatest barrier to a settlement, and nobody has a better chance to persuade them of this fundamental point than the anti-war organizations in the American universities and elsewhere.

What would Nixon do if Hanoi suddenly turned over every single American prisoner to their families? Tell the people of this country in an election year that the bombing and the war had to go on to defend the Saigon government, with an army of over a million men, a thousand American planes, over 500 helicopters, and an air force of over 40,000? To assure this strategic balance in the Pacific and the triumph of democracy in Indochina?

An argument could be made for all this, but it's not likely to be the sort of campaign oratory Nixon would choose for re-election and, in any event, he is not going to be diverted from his

present course by campus turmoil, which he regards as a political asset, or by compassionate arguments that the bombing is only destroying the country he thinks he is saving.

Maybe calmer minds around him, and there are a few, will convince him that the provocative challenge of the enemy's invasion across the DMZ, had as it is, is not as important as his larger objectives of a new understanding with China in Asia and with the Soviet Union in Europe and the Middle East.

But all this could be wrecked by a sudden outbreak of violence in the universities, which seem to be cornered and challenged him. The universities cannot persuade him or bully him with demonstrations, but they have the power of political registration and organization, and they might have some influence in Hanoi to get the prisoners released to their families. And this sort of thing has much more chance of influencing the course of the war and the election than smashing windows or stopping traffic.

## The Merry Month of May

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Europe is spinning into what promises to be its most significant political month in years. In quick succession follow a crucial Italian election, the acid test for Willy Brandt's policy of West German détente with the Communist East Europe, and the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting which may decide the shape of things on this continent for at least the rest of the decade.

The program opens today with a late April appetizer—the French referendum. This is locally labeled as immensely important because, should President Pompidou fall to get popular support on the issue of including England, the fabric of the new "Europe" would dissolve. But it is not in fact as important as it sounds.

The truth is that this is but a neat trick the wily president has used to divide and confound his opposition while once again isolating the French Communists from other parliamentary parties. He stands as much chance of losing on this carefully conceived issue as Mrs. Golda Meir stands of being invited by Anwar Sadat to dance a waltz.

The French people of all political shades want Britain in the market, partly to offset dynamic

West Germany. Diehard Gaullists who dislike the Market (and Pompidou), must stick with the president in order to save their electoral necks; radicals and independents who like the Market and Britain even if they don't like Pompidou, are bound to back that shrewd leader on this issue.

More important to reality is the Italian vote of May 7. Both of Italy's main parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, face this in somewhat flabby condition. The Communists are in far the worse shape. They have ruled almost since World War II, first by themselves and then in varying coalitions.

But the cohesiveness that once held them together has rotted away and they have no more dominant leadership. A neo-fascist movement has gobbled up some of their conservative support. Their left-wing, no longer kept in line by a politically active Vatican, is slipping to the Marxists. Meanwhile the Communists find many of their own younger members going even further left—to Maoist and anarchist advocates of revolution.

Theoretically the vote could demonstrate that the only logical formula applicable is a permanent coalition between Demo-

crats and Communists; but neither side would agree. The Communists, above all, prefer to be isolated from power in the hope that things are drifting their way and they can take over a few years hence.

Simultaneously the West German parliament will conclude its debate and vote on Brandt's Ostpolitik seeking détente with Moscow. This is a knife-edge choice. Should Brandt lose, his government would fall and the prospect of a slowly easing European situation would vanish.

Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Moscow just as repercussions of these exceptionally important tests resound. If the Italian Communist Democrats manage to form another government under their leadership Nixon's hand will be strengthened. If Brandt wins, Nixon will be reassured because Washington formally accepts the West German policy of relaxation with the East.

But if Brandt loses and a tougher, anti-Soviet regime grips Bonn, the U.S. President might conceivably have a better temporary bargaining hand—if Brezhnev wants a bargain. There is no doubt that one particular goal the latter seeks is Nixon's agreement for a European security conference.

The United States will almost certainly approve that idea—for some time next year—in exchange for a valid formal accord on arms control as worked out in the SALT discussions. This, of course, has direct repercussions on both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, so that Europe is profoundly affected.

It is rare that events of such significance should come in so rapid a succession. The chances are that in France and Italy the Communists will emerge as some what more isolated from other parties and that Brandt's Socialists in West Germany will squeak through with their visions of détente.

There should be no insurmountable bar to an eventual European security conference, as desired by Moscow. And, since it is implicit goal would be to accept the continent's existing ideological status quo, isolation of West Europe's two biggest Communist parties must anyway be part of the ultimate deal.

## Poland Said To Aid Drive Against RFE

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The present drive to end vital U.S. government subsidies for Radio-Free Europe (RFE) is being aided by a clandestine operation of the Polish Communist party, according to a confidential report from a reliable informant inside Poland.

This informant reports that the now-deposed regime of then party boss Wladyslaw Gomułka, about two years ago became disenchanted with the lack of action on RFE, the Munich-based station, that beams broadcasts to Poland and other Eastern European Communist states. Consequently, it set up a secret group to "systematically instigate opposition toward RFE" with \$3 million funneled into Poland's Washington Embassy.

In charge of the operation, according to this report, is Ryszard Frelek, a member of the party secretariat. Besides stirring up opposition, it was charged with responsibility for supplying false information to American leaders of RFE.

Serious American students of the Polish situation doubt that anything close to \$3 million was appropriated for this purpose. However, the informant's past record is good enough to make the outlines of the story credible.

Actually, anti-RFE operations in Warsaw remained strictly secret until February when rumors began pouring out. "It is assumed that they were started by former Gomułka men," who were removed from this project," the informant reports.

However, he adds, there is divided opinion deep inside the Polish United Workers' party, the country's Communist party, about RFE. In party discussions, he says, it is noted RFE not only "creates many problems for the party leadership" but also provides some benefits.

"Without RFE, almost all seem to agree, Soviet instructions would be more strict and also there would be a trend to fall in line with other Soviet republics," he adds.

A footnote: The informant reveals that party Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz recently called in the heads of Poland's newspapers and radio stations to caution them not to go overboard in praising Sen. J. William Fulbright's drive against RFE. "The mass media in Poland should use only information from the Polish press agency without any embellishment of their own," according to the informant.

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Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., father of the reforms which have revolutionized the Democratic National Convention structure, is saying privately that he does not approve of efforts by his followers to unseat the Chicago delegates of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Ironically, the Chicago delegates are viewed nationally by anti-organization Democrats as a test case for rigorous enforcement of delegate guidelines adopted by the McGovern Commission. But Sen. McGovern, now not merely a reformer but a frontrunner for the Democratic presidential nomination, does not wish to alienate Mayor Daley. The challenge against the McGovern delegates was made by six more in the suburbs who were elected in the March 21 Illinois primary is based on the charge that they were handpicked and supported by the mayor's regular party organization in defiance of McGovern Commission guidelines. Alderman William Singer, a McGovern supporter who is leading the challenge, was told by Sen. McGovern aides weeks ago that he definitely would have the senator's support.

They were wrong. Although he has made no public declaration, Sen. McGovern privately is inclined against supporting the challenge because the Daley delegates were elected by the public—most of them without opposition from McGovern aides.

But, beyond that, Sen. McGovern hopes that Mayor Daley, whose distaste for Mr. Hubert Humphrey is well known, might choose Sen. McGovern in a McGovern-Humphrey confrontation. Such an endorsement could split Sen. McGovern's ranks by their key party regulars, such as Pete Carmel of Philadelphia.

However, Sen. McGovern now will be pressured by his followers to publicly endorse the Chicago challenge. Their argument: failure to do so would demoralize Democrats against the country's anti-establishment and victory followed the McGovern Commission guidelines. In effect, they argue, Sen. McGovern would be destroying his own creation.



## Area of U.S. Suburbs Grew By One-Third During 1960s

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—The land eaten up by sprawling American suburbs increased fully a third during the 1960s, according to a new Census Bureau report.

But even with this increase, the report showed, metropolitan America still covers only a trifling proportion of the nation's land area. About one-third of the population now lives on less than 2 percent of the land.

The strong increase in urban sprawl evidenced by the census report is the result of two strong trends working at once. The population, increasingly, is concentrating in metropolitan areas. At the same time, the density of these areas is decreasing.

## Chinese Release 2 Sailors Seized Near Hong Kong

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP).—An American and an Australian, both bankers in Hong Kong, said today that Chinese Communists who captured them and their yacht had treated them "very well" during the two days and nights they were held on a small island—even providing them with food, beer and bedding aboard their yacht.

Michael Dowling, of Pasadena, Calif., and John Frearson of Sydney said after their release that they mistakenly sailed to within 2 miles of Lamma Island, 23 miles south of Hong Kong, on Friday. They were taken into custody by three junks and towed into a small harbor.

The two men were kept aboard their anchored 26-foot yacht until their release this morning.

"The Chinese showed no animosity or antagonism whatsoever," Mr. Dowling said. "They appeared interested only in establishing that we were what we said we were."

## U.S. Woman Crosses Atlantic To Visit Dentist at a Saving

By David Binder

BONN, April 23 (NYT).—Mrs. Louise Shaw lives in Winston-Salem, N.C., a dentist. Dr. Manfred Freise, lives here. Since 1970, she has been flying to Bonn for treatment because, she says, it is cheaper and better than dental service in her home town.

She came upon the idea two years ago when her neighborhood dentist in Winston-Salem said that it would cost about \$1,000 to provide her with six gold crowns. "I went home and sat on the porch and cried," she recalled. "We just could not afford that sort of fee."

Her husband, Elynn, a former newspaperman who teaches journalism at Wake Forest University, comforted her with the recollection of the good and reasonably priced dental treatment they received here a decade earlier when he was a foreign

percent, from 40,238 to 54,103 square miles.

This is now 1.53 percent of the country's total land area, 3,536,355 square miles.

The definition of "urban areas" used in the report covers all towns of 2,500 or more. Data were also presented for the narrower category of "urbanized areas."

These are cities of 50,000 or more, plus surrounding areas which have at least 1,000 people per square mile.

By this definition, the entire state of New Jersey has virtually become an urbanized area. As of 1970, its density was 958.1 per square mile, the highest of any state. Rhode Island, the previous leader, had 805.4 in 1970.

For urbanized areas only, the report showed that as of 1970 they contained 88 percent of the population, living on almost exactly 1 percent of the land. In 1960 the figures were 84 percent of the population living on 0.7 percent of the land.

During the 1960s, the U.S. population grew 13 percent to 203.2 million, and overall density went from 51 to 58 people per square mile.

World Density

World density is 68 per square mile. In Belgium, the figure is 822, in Japan, 720, in China, 200.

In urban areas of the country, density is clearly much higher—2,760 people per square mile in 1970. But this represented a drop of 13 percent from the 1960 figure of 3,113.

The drop reflects a continuing decline in the population of dense inner cities and the growth of much less dense suburbs.

For example, Manhattan—the most densely populated center in the country—has dropped in 20 years from a density of 90,000 to about 70,000 people per square mile.

Its population declined in the 1960s alone by some 10 percent, to 1,589,233. The population of the entire city of New York, meanwhile, was nearly stationary at 7.9 million.

The population of New York's suburbs, however, jumped almost 20 percent, to 8.9 million, during the same period.

The new report, CB-75-100, is available free from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20533, or from Department of Commerce field offices.



Some of the thousands of cyclists on the Champs-Élysées Saturday who were demonstrating in Paris streets against role of automobile in urban pollution.

## Handwriting on the Wall May Be Off for Graffiti

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—For graffiti artists, the handwriting may be on the wall. From a yellow jelly called DWR (Dirty Word Remover) to a plastic "armor" being tested on Grant's Tomb, new techniques are competing with one another to outwit the public scrawlers who specialize in spray paint and Magic Markers.

A Morristown, N.J., manufacturer of industrial chemicals will sell 5,000 to 8,000 gallons of Dirty Word Remover in New York City in the six-month period ending June 30.

The remover comes in two strengths, with the heavier-duty version optimistically named Enzaltol.

"For every substance there's a solvent," the report says. "You can't have it all." said Milton Cohen, president of Sterling Sanitary Supply Corporation of Woodside, Queens, a distributor of DWR, product of Kem Research. (He labels it with "Graffiti" above the name.)

Mr. Cohen said many of his customers were single gallons, at \$13.50, to individuals or businesses "hit by graffiti."

Of the newly developed "graffiti-proofing" plastic coatings, one is being tested at subway stations, the pink granite base of the Cleopatra's Needle obelisk in Central Park, and other public and commercial buildings here.

This plastic, an acrylic polymer called Hydron, is basically the same substance as that used for "soft" contact lenses and anti-fogging ski goggles and scuba masks. It was patented by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and licensed in this country by the National Patent Development Corp.

A gallon of Hydron reportedly will cover almost 800 square feet of a smooth surface like tile, or 300 square feet of a relatively porous surface like brick, at a cost of 3 to 5 cents per square foot for material. Labor adds to the cost.

The product carries a five-year warranty. Hydron can be sprayed, rolled or brushed on.

Air Pollution

The coatings were developed to protect porous materials such as granite, limestone and brick for the "sulphuric plague" created by air pollution.

At Columbia University, as "stop the bombing" demonstrations got under way last week, a maintenance man used DWR on a large "STOP" painted on a limestone pillar.

He spread it on thickly, let

it work awhile, put on a little more and scrubbed it diligently with a stiff brush. A subsurface outline called a "ghost" seemed to linger, but the surface was clean.

Sid Ackert, superintendent of services, said he regularly stocks six to 12 gallons of DWR—along with two or three other products, since "not one works on everything."

Edmund Draga, the DWR manufacturer and himself a chemist, agreed.

"Anybody who says one product will eliminate the problem just doesn't understand the problem," he said.

Shooting Spree in Town Square

Man Kills Two and Himself After Wounding 4 in Missouri

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., April 23 (AP).—A young man shot up the town square with an M1 carbine, killing two policemen, wounding a sheriff and three other persons, then killing himself.

Charles R. Simpson, 24, of nearby Holden, Mo., went on the five-minute rampage Friday evening in this community of 5,000.

The slain policemen were Donald Marler, 28, father of one child and an officer for one year, and Francis Wirt, 24, who had been on the police force less than a month after Army duty in Vietnam. He was single.

Witnesses said the long-haired Simpson, wearing old Army fatigues, cut down the two policemen with a burst of rifle fire in the back as they walked in front of a local bank.

Darting into the bank, Simpson sprayed it with bullets, inflicting superficial wounds on two employees, Deborah Roach and Mary Stewart.

Simpson ran past a cleaning shop and a burst of gunfire brought down Orville Allen, a delivery man in his 50s.

Mr. Allen, wounded in the chest and right leg, was in critical condition.

Dashing on to the sheriff's office, Simpson fired two shots through a window into the living quarters of Sheriff Bill Gough, who was hit in the right shoulder and right leg while eating dinner. Sheriff Gough's condition was listed as good.

Simpson ran back toward the square, then shot himself. More than 100 rifle cartridges were found in his pockets.

Holden Police Chief Albert Wakeman said that Simpson had been in trouble frequently, mostly for traffic violations with his motorcycle.

"He seemed to get quite a kick out of trying to run a third around town with his motorcycle," the police chief said. "He seemed to be in with the militant people—the younger group that was turned this way. He was very

## Israel Frees 100 On National Day

TEL AVIV, April 23 (UPI).—The Israeli military command in the occupied Gaza Strip has released 100 administrative detainees and convicted Arab guerrillas in the past several days.

An army spokesman said yesterday that Israel law Arabs suspected of aiding guerrillas can be put under house arrest or imprisoned without trial.

The prisoners were released in honor of Israel's independence day Wednesday, a military source explained.

"As is the regular practice, the list of persons imprisoned under sentence or administrative arrest at the Gaza prison has been re-examined, and following this examination, the commander of the region decided to advance the date of release of 100 detainees," the spokesman said.

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Pope Asks for Prayers

VATICAN CITY, April 23 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today invited Roman Catholics to pray for an increase in the number of priests when he addressed crowds in St. Peter's Square at his Sunday midday blessing.

## Bonn Recalls Its Envoy at Athens' Bid

American Base Involved in Row

BONN, April 23 (Reuters).—West Germany yesterday announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Athens at the request of the Greek government in the diplomatic row over Greek political prisoner George Managakis' flight to Germany eight days ago in a West German military plane.

At the same time two West German newspapers demanded to know what role Prof. Horst Ehmke, a leading aide of Chancellor Willy Brandt, had played in the affair.

Christian Xanthopoulos, a Palamas, alternate foreign minister of Greece, announced yesterday that Greece is to review the rules on use of the U.S. Athens air base. Prof. Mangakis left the base in the West German plane.

The Athens side said that a joint committee of American and Greek officials had been set up to determine whether Greek laws and sovereign rights were adequately safeguarded under present arrangements.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Peter Limbourg would in a few days leave the Greek capital with his envoy's status ended as of the day before yesterday.

Greece on Thursday had demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Limbourg because of his alleged participation in organizing the departure of Prof. Mangakis, who left after his provisional release from prison on health grounds.

He had served nearly three years of an 18-year sentence for plotting to overthrow Greece's army-backed regime.

A leading West German paper reported that Prof. Ehmke, the head of Mr. Brandt's chancellery, is a friend of Prof. Mangakis.

The right-of-center nationally-circulated Die Welt described Mr. Limbourg as "the victim of a hobby diplomat" and said he had been "sacrificed on the altar of professional self-righteousness."

Indications were that the plan to free Prof. Mangakis was not born in the Athens embassy, the Bonn Foreign Ministry or its Defense Ministry, but in Prof. Ehmke's chancellery, the newspaper said.

A other nationally-circulated newspaper, the independent and conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, commented that the recall of Ambassador Limbourg had created a situation which could no longer be redressed with pretty words.

487th Cosmos in Orbit

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Friday launched into orbit its 487th Cosmos unmanned satellite, Tass said.

## Biggest Yet for Russians

## New Soviet Missile Is Ready For Tests, U.S. Analysts Say

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is preparing to test-fire a new ballistic missile that is significantly larger than any now in operation, U.S. analysts said yesterday.

They said the missile had a diameter of about 12 feet, about a third larger than the SS-9, the biggest Soviet missile that has been deployed.

Although U.S. officials in several branches of government agree that the new missile could be test-fired to a matter of days, some doubt that this will be done before President Nixon's visit to Moscow on May 22.

The recent appearance of the new missile at the test complex at Tyuratam, north of the Aral Sea, apparently resolves some of the mystery surrounding the more than 90 large missile silos on which construction began in late 1970.

Three Possible Reasons

After the construction had been detected, weapons specialists in and out of government speculated that they were designed for one of three purposes: To give added protection to existing missiles, to house modified versions of the two basic Soviet intercontinental missiles, the SS-9 and the SS-11, or to accommodate entirely new missiles.

Most analysts now agree that at least one and possibly two new missiles are involved.

Officials say that the arms limitation agreement that the President hopes to initial in Moscow would not preclude the emplacement by the Soviet Union and the United States of new and larger missiles as part of a modernization program, as long as they simultaneously retire an equal number of missiles of comparable size. Presumably, the new missile at Tyuratam would be considered roughly comparable to the SS-9.

Analysts said preliminary information suggested that it was designed by the team that built the SS-9, a liquid-fuel missile capable of carrying one warhead of about 25 megatons or three warheads of five megatons each. A megaton represents the explosive force equivalent to one million tons of TNT.

The U.S. analysts do not know whether the new missile is meant primarily to carry a larger number of warheads, or to house a new guidance system to improve on the disappointing accuracy of the three-part multiple warhead tested on the SS-9, or for some other purpose.

"Once the test firings begin, this should fairly quickly become apparent," a State Department analyst declared.

Officials say that about 25 of the more than 90 new silos are

a few feet wider than the rest. They still do not know what is designed to go into the smaller of the silos, most of which are in operations complexes that now house the SS-11.

This missile has either a single warhead of one to two megatons or a warhead of three parts, each of which is in the hundreds of kilotons. A kiloton is equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT.

Some analysts believe that a much-improved liquid-fuel SS-11 may be under development. Others expect a new generation of "SS-11 type" missile. Still others believe the Soviet Union is working on a new solid-fuel missile that will be a great advance on its SS-13 solid-fuel missile, which carries a single warhead.

Late last month, in answer to a reporter's question, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird predicted that the Soviet Union would soon be testing a new intercontinental missile. He declined to explain why he thought so, but, it is now clear, his answer was based on what is taking place at Tyuratam.

French Diplomat Fought Police in Prague Arrest

PRAGUE, April 23 (UPI).—A French Embassy official, expelled on espionage charges, physically attacked Czechoslovak secret police when they arrested him, the Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo said yesterday.

The official, Georges Vaugier, a third secretary, was expelled recently, charged with spying. The move came only a few days after a third secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris was expelled on similar charges.

When police asked Mr. Vaugier to hand over his diplomatic passport after allegedly receiving espionage material, Rude Pravo said, "Vaugier refused. . . and alternately used judo, karate and kicks."

Mr. Vaugier allegedly received a "neat yellow package" from a man outside his house, Rude Pravo said, with Mr. Vaugier's wife "checking whether the air is clear."

A desperate female scream shattered the afternoon idyll, Rude Pravo said. "Mrs. Vaugier noticed the hand-to-hand exchange was in bad trouble. From several directions, a number of 'security' men were approaching the frightened threesome."

"Vaugier," the newspaper said, "wildly-nilly was forced to leave his diplomatic post. . . with a mark on his career as a superspy."

## Soo Young Lee, Seoul's Envoy To Paris, Dead

PARIS, April 23 (AP).—The police reported yesterday that South Korea's Ambassador to France, Soo Young Lee, committed suicide Friday by impaling himself on a kitchen knife he held against a wall.

They said investigation disclosed that the 51-year-old envoy had been depressed for some time.

Mr. Lee, while serving in Paris since 1963, had concurrently acted as Ambassador to the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Senegal, Chad, Gabon and Madagascar.

A trouble-shooter for the late President Syngman Rhee of South Korea, he was a veteran negotiator and took part in the Panmunjom conferences that ended the Korean war.

Mr. Lee was deputy minister of foreign affairs in 1960, Ambassador to the United Nations in 1961, special envoy to African countries from 1962 to 1965, chief of the economic mission to Canada in 1962 and Minister of Information in 1964.

## Alleta Sullivan Dies; 5 Sons Killed on Ship

WATERLOO, Iowa, April 23 (AP).—Alleta M. Sullivan, 77, mother of the five Sullivan brothers who died when their warship sank during World War II, died here yesterday after enduring a stroke.

When the USS Juneau was sunk off the Solomon Islands in November, 1942, her sons—George, 28; Francis, 26; Joseph, 23; Madison, 22, and Albert, 20, went down with the ship. They had enlisted in the U.S. Navy shortly after their father's death.

Their deaths were a major reason for a later Navy policy prohibiting all the sons of a family from serving on the same ship.

Swiss Isolationists

ZERMATT, April 23 (Reuters).—Residents here launched a petition against a proposed road to link this village with the rest of Switzerland because they fear the traffic will shatter the peace of their community, at the foot of the Matterhorn. Zermatt is reached only by rail, air or foot.

## Empress Lays Down the Law To Iran's 'Ill-Mannered' Police

TEHRAN, April 23 (AP).—Empress Farah charged last night in a speech at the police academy that the Iranian police were "ill-mannered, inconsiderate and showed unnecessary favor to royal motorcades and owners of large luxurious cars."

She said in a statement today that she had repeatedly objected to the harsh treatment of the public by the police.

"Often, when we are passing by, policemen push people, including children, away in their attempt to serve us," the statement said. "This is no service."

"Unfortunately, some policemen retain mistaken ideas that some individuals are important. That is why large, luxurious motor cars are given favorable treatment and smaller, cheaper cars are stopped and traffic jams prolonged to let one single VIP through."

The police have not commented on Empress Farah's remarks except to say that the cadets at the academy cheered and applauded them.

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• as a long drink (on the rocks, with soda, tonic or bitter lemon)

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# Canadian Violinist Wants to Revolutionize Travel

By Burton Anderson

PARIS (HTT)—Hyman Bress, the Canadian violin virtuoso, spends an extraordinary amount of time traveling. But unlike many international commuters, he is not inspired by the fact that he can fly from New York to London in just over six hours or that the Concorde might cut that time by half.

Jets not only pollute the atmosphere, he argues, they are costly, noisy and slow. This is not idle sniping at the airlines, but the views of a man with a master plan to revolutionize world travel. Mr. Bress envisages rocket-powered capsules guided by laser beams speeding through vacuum tubes suspended 400 feet below the ocean's surface. Each capsule could carry 200 passengers from the United States to Europe in less than an hour for an estimated fare of \$25 to \$30, or it could carry 40,000 pounds of freight the same distance in about 15 minutes at speeds up to 17,000 miles an hour.

Coming from a musician with "an ordinary scientific background," the scheme sounds like sci-fi. But between concerts, he has presented his designs to experts of industry and government in at least seven countries. Their response indicates that the man is no ordinary dreamer.

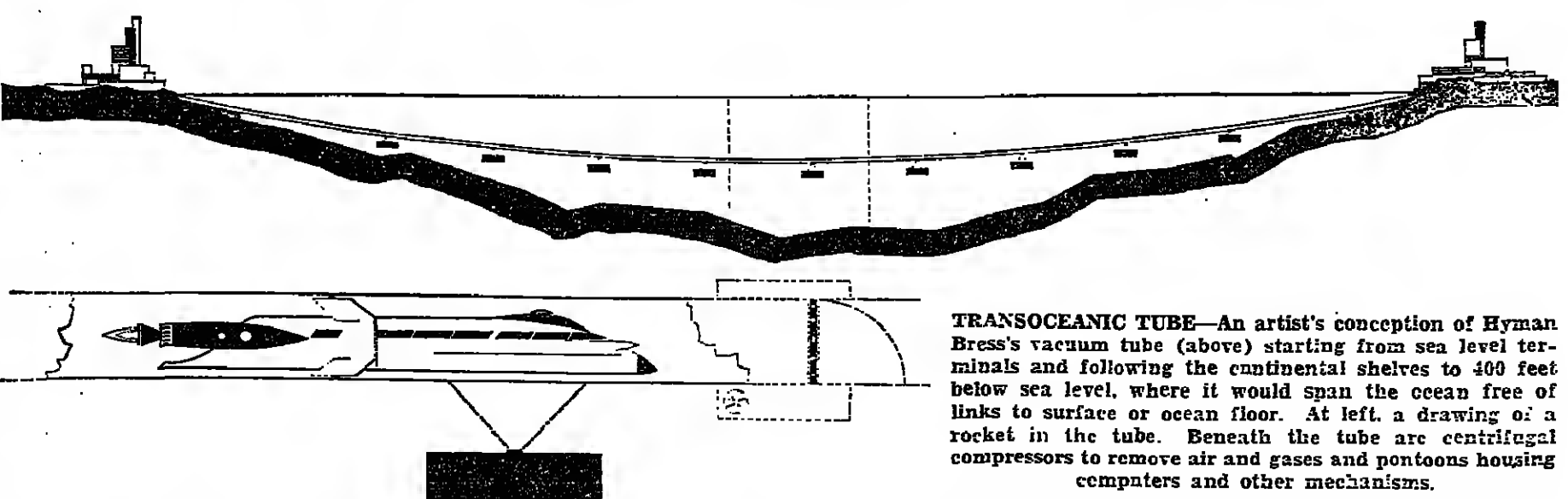
Mr. Bress, who is also a composer, takes an innovative approach to the violin; he is noted for his renditions of Schoenberg and other contemporary artists. He regards his pursuit of a better form of travel as a natural extension of his musical career.

"The problems of the violin are scientific," he asserts. "In a broad sense I consider myself a scientist."

Technologists of the Atomic Energy Commission, NASA, the U.S. Navy, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and the U.S. Concrete Pipe Co. agree that, on paper at least, his ideas are sound. And the technical problems involved seem not nearly so formidable as putting a man on the moon. Mr. Bress points out that most of his system's components exist or are rapidly being developed and could be adapted with relative ease.

For example, Messerschmitt has devised a commuter system in which small passenger cabins guided by computers hover over magnetic field tracks. Electrically powered, they run almost noiselessly with no moving parts to wear out. Company scientists have assured Mr. Bress that the magnetic hovering principle could be applied to large capsules powered by rockets.

Mr. Bress's capsules would employ two forms of power: rockets,



TRANSOCEANIC TUBE—An artist's conception of Hyman Bress's vacuum tube (above) starting from sea level terminals and following the continental shelves to 400 feet below sea level, where it would span the ocean free of links to surface or ocean floor. At left, a drawing of a rocket in the tube. Beneath the tube are centrifugal compressors to remove air and gases and pontoons housing computers and other mechanisms.

burning the same inexpensive fuel as space vehicles, and linear accelerators. The linear accelerators would give the vehicle an initial soft thrust and build speed until the rockets took over, reaching an acceleration of about 10,000 feet a second across the Atlantic (the Pacific's size would favor greater speed).

Although the capsules could move much more rapidly with freight, when carrying passengers they would be held to a comfortable velocity of one-tenth gravity, or about one-fifth the impact of a normal start on a motorcycle.

Gates at mile intervals along the tubes would create a series of chambers vacuumized by centrifugal compressors in each capsule's path. The gates would open as the vehicle approached and close in its wake so that air and gas could be pumped out for the next one. The capsule would be slowed by building air pressure in the chambers in its path until it reached a speed where the

linear accelerators could take over.

The transoceanic tubes, about 18 feet in diameter, would be built of stressed concrete and steel and coated with carbon fiber to resist the pressure of about 10 atmospheres at 400 feet below sea level. Mr. Bress's plans call for three such tubes suspended side by side in each two-way line: the two outside tubes for eastbound and westbound traffic and the center one for emergency use. The tubes would be connected at intervals so that capsules could move from one to the other.

The tubes would descend from sea-level terminals on each side of the ocean and be anchored to the continental shelves until they reached 400 feet, a depth that is relatively motion-free and well below shipping levels. Three-directional water-thruster stabilizers of a type already developed by the U.S. Navy would suspend the tubes with no links to the surface or ocean floor. Computers directing sonar beams off

the ocean bottom would keep the entire span perfectly aligned.

Protruding beneath the tubes would be pontoons—to house the stabilizers, computers and power mechanisms—and casings for the centrifugal compressors. Heavy nets would protect the span from sea life or other moving objects. Power would be drawn from breeder reactors on the ocean floor. Now being prepared by the AEG for use in five to seven years, the reactors would have a capacity of 700 to 1,000 megawatts, enough to serve two transatlantic lines.

Mr. Bress points out that the reactors, although designed to be cleaner than other sources of power, would be the only form of pollution in his system. But, he says, there is reason to hope that by the time we begin the pollution problem will be solved. He is convinced that his scheme would provide not only the cleanest, safest and fastest form of travel conceivable, but the cheapest as well. The estimated

outlay for a single two-way line across the Atlantic is a rather staggering \$10 billion to \$20 billion. But once installed, he maintains, its operating costs would be only a fraction of those of any other form of mass transportation. "When I started to work on this, I tried to imagine the most logical methods, to follow the lines of least resistance," he says. From the time, several years ago, when he drew up his first plans and cautiously approached the scientific world with them, he has pursued the principles of the vacuum tube, rockets and nuclear power.

"I've been on the spot before juries of experts, brilliant minds," he says. "To my amazement they've almost always ended up agreeing with my original ideas. I think I have an advantage in that I'm not an engineer. I'm not constricted by my background."

The swaying of scientific minds is just the beginning of a vast

campaign to see his project through. He has now applied for patents and is sounding out industry and governments on backing an international consortium. "The greatest problem is getting people to accept an entirely new concept in travel," he says, pointing to the psychological disadvantages shared by subways, tunnels and submarines. "But I think any disadvantages would be overcome by the safety element. The system must be made absolutely foolproof, even if it means building the capsules to submarine specifications."

Mr. Bress believes that magnetic hovering tracks will eventually enable capsules to travel overland with only minor adjustments to existing railroads.

"In the beginning, I believe the best possibility is to link the United States and the Common Market," he says, "but there are no limits. The Pacific is better suited to the system than the Atlantic. There's really nowhere on earth where it couldn't go."

## When a Jewish Ballet Star Wants Out of Russia

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT)—The news from the Soviet Union that Valery Panov has been dismissed from Leningrad's Kirov ballet is distressing. Panov is a Jew and, earlier this month, he applied for an exit permit to emigrate to Israel. Now he has been removed from his job. His wife, Galya Ragozhina, was also dismissed. A ballerina with the company, she has now, I understand, been taken back into the Kirov at the level of the lowest-paid member of the corps de ballet.

While American dancers are signing petitions requesting that the Panovs be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, it might be timely to say something about Panov himself. He is practically unknown in the West. Although he is one of his country's leading dancers, he has only once been allowed out to dance in the West. This was in 1958, when he danced at Madison Square Garden. After one performance, he was unexpectedly summoned home. Since then, whenever the Kirov ballet has toured the West, Panov has been left in Leningrad.

I have seen Panov dance many times in the Soviet Union. I have also seen him in class with the late Alexander Pushkin, who was also the teacher of Rudolf Nureyev and the outstandingly gifted young Mikhail Baryshnikov. Panov is a brilliant demi-caractere dancer and an extraordinarily subtle actor. His dancing as Basil in "Don Quixote," for example, is sensational. Technically, he has few if any equals in the world. He dances barlequin in the old "Harlequinade pas de deux" in a way that is dazzlingly acrobatic, but his repertoire also includes such classic roles as the

Bluebird in "The Sleeping Beauty" and Albrecht in "Giselle." Last year, in Konstantin Sergeyev's new ballet, "Hamlet," he shared the title role with Baryshnikov.

It has always seemed strange that a dancer of such distinction has never been allowed to take part in the Kirov Ballet tours, for it is evident that he would immediately establish himself in the West as one of Soviet ballet's most popular stars. Yet the Kirov has always decided to get along without him, and this in itself must be frustrating to any

artist, especially one of Panov's temperament. Now it is to be hoped that the Soviet authorities will accede to his wish to leave for Israel and will cease penalizing him for a situation that has never been of his making. I have every reason to believe that, had he had the opportunity to dance abroad in the way of his colleagues, he would not have taken the grave step of trying to leave the country permanently. But it does seem as though there is no longer any place in Russian ballet for Panov and the only humane thing would be to let him and his wife leave.



The automobile at the moment of impact in test.



Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe checks damage.

## Air Bags Fail, Dummies 'Hurt' During Testing of Auto

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Air bags failed to inflate during the test of an experimental car and sent the lifelike dummy occupants smashing into a thoroughly cracked, but unshattered windshield as the vehicle slammed into a concrete wall at 50 miles an hour.

The car was developed with a \$4-million federal grant and survived the crash better than a conventional auto during the test Tuesday, which was watched by Transportation Secretary John H. Volpe and representatives of 22 auto manufacturers.

In addition to the smashed windshield, the experimental car suffered some apparent damage to the front bumper portion, but the rear two-thirds was virtually unmarked.

The conventional car was demolished as it slammed into the wall.

The air bags, designed to protect passengers who aren't wearing seat belts, were supposed to inflate within three 100ths of a second after impact. Scientists said they believed the energy source failed to function.

Sol Davis, chief of systems en-

gineering for Fairchild Hiller, developer of the auto, said an immediate investigation would be conducted to determine why the air bags failed to inflate. "We believe the car held up better than expected," Mr. Davis said, "but we're going to have to find out very soon why the air bags failed. I'll assure you it will be the subject of serious investigation."

Watching from 150 feet away Mr. Volpe said the results of the experiment and others could be the key to sweeping changes in the auto industry in the not too distant future.

The dummy in the front passenger seat test was split in two at near the middle of the back. A third dummy, in the back seat, reportedly showed no visible signs of damage. Crash data will have to be fully analyzed before it can be determined why the air bags did not work and what the consequences would have been for the occupants, a spokesman said.

The conventional car's hood was shoved through the windshield and its front end was flattened and pushed back into the passenger compartment.



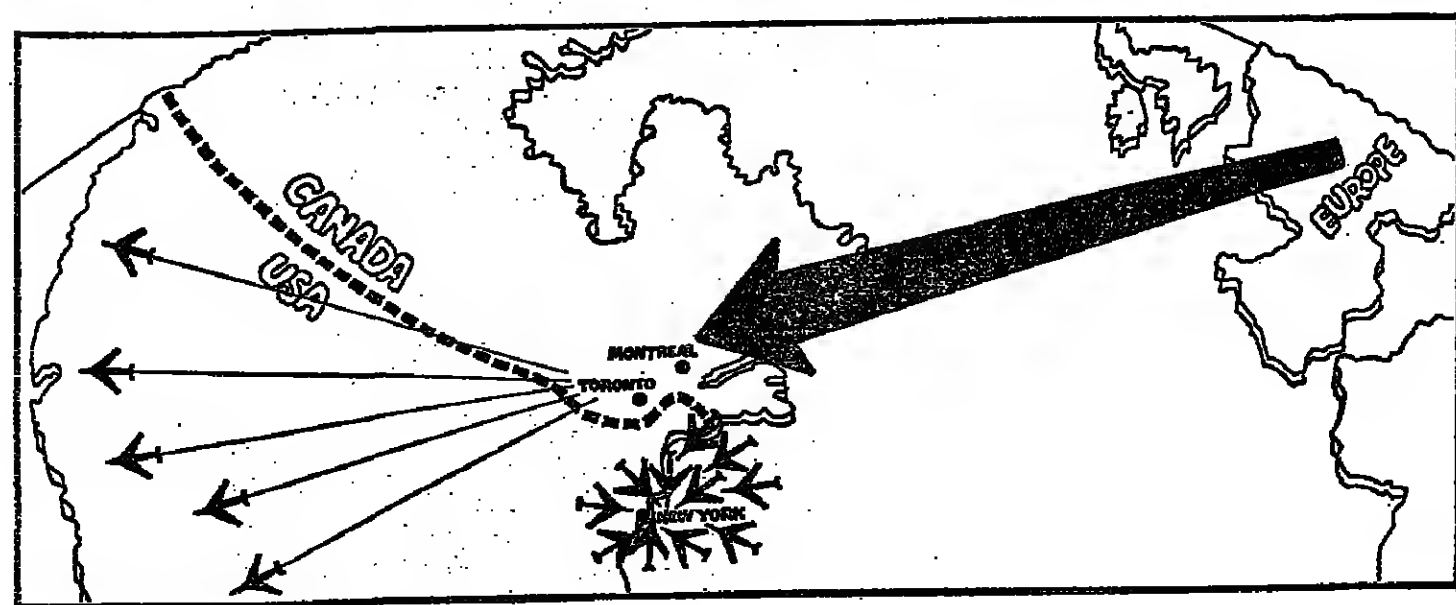
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## Tourism

### In Italy

## Beauty... History... Quality... Hospitality

ROME—When John and Mildred looked over the plethora of travel folders and advertisements to plan this year's vacation, they found the competition for the dollars considerable. Vast areas of the world which had received—but previously had not sought to such a degree—a share of the tourism pie were vying eagerly with the giants.

Poland, Israel, Portugal, Yugoslavia and north African nations were attempting to lure John and Mildred away from the traditional vacationlands: France, Italy, England, Scandinavia. Their desire to see "something else"—they had visited the standbys and some of the less frequented areas in previous years—was strong. But along with the largest percentage of other international travelers, they chose Italy.

Their reason was simply quality: the quality of the art and historical remains; the quality of the accommodations, service and food, and the price for that quality compared with the somewhat lower costs in competing countries.

The logic of the average tourist, like John and Mildred, finds elaboration in the office of Sigfrido Fago Golfarelli, who heads the foreign press and publicity division of the Italian State Tourist Department (ENIT).

"I'm not saying that other countries don't have characteristics as worthwhile to tourists as Italy has," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "But Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them have passed through Italy, leaving a little of their history—from the Spanish Aragonians to the French Angevins, to the Greeks of the ancient Magna Graecia, to the Roman Empire, to the Arabs. They have all passed through here, and so from all we have the imprint of their civilizations."

But there is more than just history. "Other countries don't have such tourist facilities, the hotel systems and, above all, the services. And with those things, the quality. Here, even in the modest hotels, a tourist normally finds himself served and treated in a way that is difficult to find in other places."

"So the competition is not only a thing of price, since prices are evening out everywhere," he says. "The fact is that a tourist in Italy pays: I can spend 100 in Italy and receive 100 in quality; in another country I can spend only 80, but qualitatively I receive only 60."

"It is important to realize that competition is not based exclusively on price, but also on the quality of service. At a certain point, one prefers to be more comfortable, to have better food, better service in the hotel—and the possibility of finding cheap, small restaurants even if the hotel costs a little more than it would in another country," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

Italy has the most hotel space in Europe, with 19,135 hotels, 8,817 pensions, 13,791 rooming houses counted by the end of last year. Most of those quarters are concentrated in central and north Italy. But there are intense ef-

**Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them passed through, leaving a little of their history... From all we have the imprint of their civilizations.**

forts in the south and in Sicily and Sardinia to develop facilities. The government is providing low-interest loans for tourist development in those areas.

"The tendency has been to build tourist villages instead of simply big hotels or a chain of them," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "In this way, the infrastructures are increased by the building of golf courses, etc., to make the stay of the tourist more pleasant."

By the end of 1971, there were a total of 1,372,596 beds available for tourists. And new hotels and tourist villages are going up, particularly in the south.

Germans have been filling most of those beds. They usually stay for between two and four weeks at the seaside (the Adriatic, mostly) or at one of the northern lakes. The French, Swiss and Austrians—whose countries border Italy—are the next largest national groups of visitors, but their stays are usually much briefer.

Americans compose the sixth largest national group of tourists in Italy (after the English), but they also comprise the second largest group in terms of overnight stays. They usually confine their stays to hotels or pensions, rather than to camping grounds, and only the Germans figure as a greater source of income.

As usual, the great influx of tourists began during Easter and—except for a reduction around the first two weeks in May—their numbers are expected to increase to a July-August peak and a slow decrease through October. "We foresee a slight reduction of tourists early in May because of the national elections May 7," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. The demonstrations and disruptions caused by elections in Italy historically have persuaded visitors to postpone their tours.

Immediately after the elections, however, officials expect the usual heavy movement of Europeans toward the Adriatic beaches all the way south to Apulia. Americans, too, will begin their classical tours, visiting the principal cities: Venice, Florence and Rome.

"Italy is constantly trying to increase and expand her facilities

to correspond to the median level of what tourists around the world demand of a country. For example, the tourist villages, of which we have many from Venice south to Sicily and in Sardinia," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

"It must be noted," he adds, "that private initiative and that of local or regional tourist bureaus are very efficient in promoting tourism and development of tourist facilities. But the central government, which ought to facilitate and contribute to these developments, often cannot work efficiently on a practical basis. This can be attributed to bureaucratic structures which are inadequate and also because government agencies have to operate with funds which don't meet today's needs."

"We ought to have a financial backing in proportion with the benefits to be had from tourism. A company calculates, let's say, 3 to 5 percent of its proceeds to be spent on publicity. We get—for expenses, for tourism promotion—about .001 percent of the intake from tourism. It is impossible to work in this way," Mr. Fago Golfarelli complains. It may be impossible for his organization to do as much as it would like, but Italy doesn't seem to be suffering, although it's impossible to determine how much more income might be promoted.

Some of the government promotions, in the form of discounts to visitors, have been highly successful. They are:

1. Gasoline coupons. High octane (super) gasoline normally costs 162 lire (25 cents) per litre. But with tourist coupons that can be obtained at the borders or at offices or banks representing the Italian State Tourist Department (ENIT) in foreign countries, there is a saving of more than 30 percent. "The saving is double," Mr. Fago Golfarelli claims, "because the gasoline in Italy is one of the best in Europe, in quality."

2. Museum passes. Tourists may buy passes, at the same foreign locations at which the gasoline coupons are available or at ENIT offices in major cities abroad, for 600 lire (about \$1). One pass is good for all state museums in Italy for a year. "If

you think that in Rome in one morning, visiting two museums, you will already have spent \$1, the pass is quite a saving," Mr. Fago Golfarelli notes. "If you stay in Italy for 10 days and visit 20 museums, you will have saved several thousand lire."

3. Ferry tickets. "With the ferries, there are also helps for tourists," he points out. "In Sicily, for instance, in the off-season, local tourist authorities reimburse the cost of taking a car on the ferry. In Sardinia, all year round, they reimburse a part of the cost of the car ticket."

4. Railway passes. Special tickets can be purchased outside of Italy and, for a small sum, one can travel for 15 days or 30 days, in first or second class, throughout the country at a very reduced price. "And now," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says, "there is a special ticket which can be bought within Italy that gives the traveler the right to go 1,000 kilometers in any part of Italy, wherever

and whenever the ticket-holder wants. The 1,000-kilometer ticket is much cheaper for the distance than the regular tickets, and Italians can buy this ticket as well."

5. Autostrada tolls. Tourists who possess gasoline coupons pay only the minimum toll when using the autostrada from Rome south to Naples and to Bari on the Adriatic coast. "The toll they pay is for the Fiat 500 (the smallest Fiat manufactured)," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says, "even if they drive a Rolls-Royce."

John and Mildred, like most of the tourists, will be arriving during the summer peak season. But Italy is indeed a country for all seasons. Right now, it is balmy along the Italian Riviera. The mountain lakes at the foot of the Alps are surrounded by subtropical foliage and flowers in bloom. It is shirt-sleeve weather in Rome, Florence and Naples. And the swimming season has begun in Sicily.

Autumn is the season for Venice, and a perfect time—as is spring—for Florence, Rome and the south. In winter, it's the Dolomites and the Apennines for sports, and the Amalfi Coast and Sicily for leisure.

Summer is fine for all of Italy, although the south can be torrid. But mostly, of course, summer is for tourists.

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## Eurobonds

## Dealers Group Opens a Dialogue With New Issue Market Makers

By Carl Gewirtz

GENEVA, April 23 (AP)—The dealers governing the Eurobond market, which currently covers some \$10 billion in new issues, have opened a dialogue with new issue market makers.

At its meeting here Friday, the association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD)—the market's self-regulating body—made clear that it is expanding its horizons to include the new market makers, the many "back office" people who are the primary market makers in the primary market.

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Rolf Hallberg, senior vice president of Scandinavian Bank, AIBD chairman, told the meeting that "we should clearly realize that our responsibility towards the market is to create and maintain order in the market. We should not feel confident as to our ability to establish rules of a much wider scope than those that have so far adopted."

"Odd Dates Criticized" He criticized setting "odd" dates for interest payments (anything but the first or 15th of a month), changing material facts out of the terms of an issue such as multiple adjustments of interest and the alteration of an obligation, and by implication, the practice of underwriting not to respect the selling restrictions on new issues.

He called for enlarging management groups and abolishing underwriting in the present form, which may include up to 130 banks.

However, he rejected the suggestion of a "back office" control over the flow of issues through a queue system (such as exists in Euro-

mark and Eurobond issues). "Constitution in the market," he said, "is the result of the free interplay of supply and demand factors and that is a small price to pay for a really free market."

At a press conference following the meeting, Mr. Hallberg and AIBD secretary Armin Mathis also ruled out any desire to move the organization into a policing body.

They emphasized at some point extending its rules and regulations to include dealings in Eurobond and Eurobond issues.

In this context, the membership approved a change in AIBD statutes authorizing it to include under its purview "such other securities as the board may from time to time decide."

Also approved was a "recommendation" to issuing houses "urging that bonds drawn for redemption or for striking fund requirements or other reasons should be chosen at random and that every prospectus should state the manner in which drawings of bonds will be conducted."

The association also took steps to automate the trading of bonds by recommending its members link with a Honeywell-Bull time-sharing network which would confirm transactions and pass the information to the clearing system. The system could be operational by year-end but is only considered viable if there are at least 50 firms at the start and at least 100 within a year.

Market Difficulties In the actual marketplace, meanwhile, the placing of straight debt is becoming more and more difficult and new offerings continue to be announced.

The Deutsche bank market is the most notable example, where there are two issues on offer—a rarity which some bankers see as an attempt to market issues before the flow is halted. The latest is Copenhagen Telephone, seeking 75 million DM at 3 3/4 percent. Still on offer is the 100 million DM from KfW-Länderbank-Holding, a Luxembourg subsidiary of the

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	April 16	April 9	April 17
Commodity Index	115.9	115.8	109.8
Currency in circ.	\$60,885,000	\$60,885,000	\$60,885,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,722,000	2,698,000	2,698,000
Auto production	183,767	182,297	183,502
Daily oil prod (bbls)	8,700,000	8,781,000	8,908,000
Freight car loadings	501,239	494,785	511,034
Electric Pwr. kw-hrs.	31,742,000	31,183,000	28,111,000
Business failures	197	182	232

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1971
	March	February	January
Employed	80,823,000	80,823,000	78,475,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,886,000
Industrial production	109.0	108.2	108.7
Personal income	\$886,900,000	\$882,900,000	\$832,400,000
Money supply	\$221,400,000	\$228,500,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer Price Index	123.8	123.2	119.4

Contracted Contracts 105 Prior Month 100  
\*Mfrs. inventories \$100,700,000 \$100,550,000 \$100,800,000  
\*Exports \$4,236,700 \$3,658,500 \$3,733,500  
\*Imports \$4,839,600 \$4,132,500 \$3,683,400  
\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

German engine and truck manufacturer, which is also expected at 3 3/4 percent.

The problem here is the increasing divergence in yields between domestic issues and foreign bonds. Only one new issue was approved for the month—DME from KfW-Länderbank-Holding, a Luxembourg subsidiary of the

## U.S. Report on Output for the First Quarter

## Reviews Questions About Inflation Controls

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—

The question of how successfully inflation is being brought under control in the United States came alive again last week after the government issued its tally on the overall performance of the economy in the first quarter.

There were reasons for cheer and disappointment in that report on the Gross National Product for the last three months. The total gain—\$30.3 billion, or 1.15 percent—was certainly gratifying after the increase of 7.6 percent in the final quarter of 1971, but too much of the latest advance was traced to price increases rather than to real growth.

Real growth represented more than half of the growth in the January-March period—6.2 percent. That reality was clearly disappointing to analysts, since it followed an inflation rate of only 1.7 percent in the preceding three months and strengthened doubts about the administration's ability to keep the rate down to the projected area of 2 to 3 percent by year-end.

Some authorities took solace from the fact that much of the latest degree of inflation could be traced to an expected "bulge" after the wage-price freeze ended in mid-November. But it is merely a temporary bulge or a continuing problem?

A Rare Event

The odds seem to favor the view that the upsurge in prices is indeed the expected temporary bulge, but that remains to be proved. Significantly perhaps, the consumer price index, issued on Friday, showed that no increase had occurred in March on a seasonally adjusted basis—the first time that has happened in about five and a half years.

It was encouraging, but the

course of the price indexes for

April and May, when available

later in the spring, should provide

a better idea of what is happening

on the inflation scene.

Nevertheless, another reason for optimism recently was the report that wholesale prices for March had increased at an annual rate of only 1 percent after the exorbitantly high 10 percent rate for the first two months of the year.

Nevertheless, worry over the price outlook might have been mainly responsible for the nervous, cautious movement of the financial markets last week. The stock market rallied after its recent run-up but ended the week with a net loss and showed little net change for the week. The bond market exhibited considerable uncertainty, even though prices showed at least a temporary improvement.

It is not, however, clicking off

the scoreboard on the American

economy is, in the aggregate, reg-

istering big gains. No doubt

about it, the economy is now on

a fairly steep upward slide and has

been in a recovery stage for the last

15 months.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock

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High Low Last Chg

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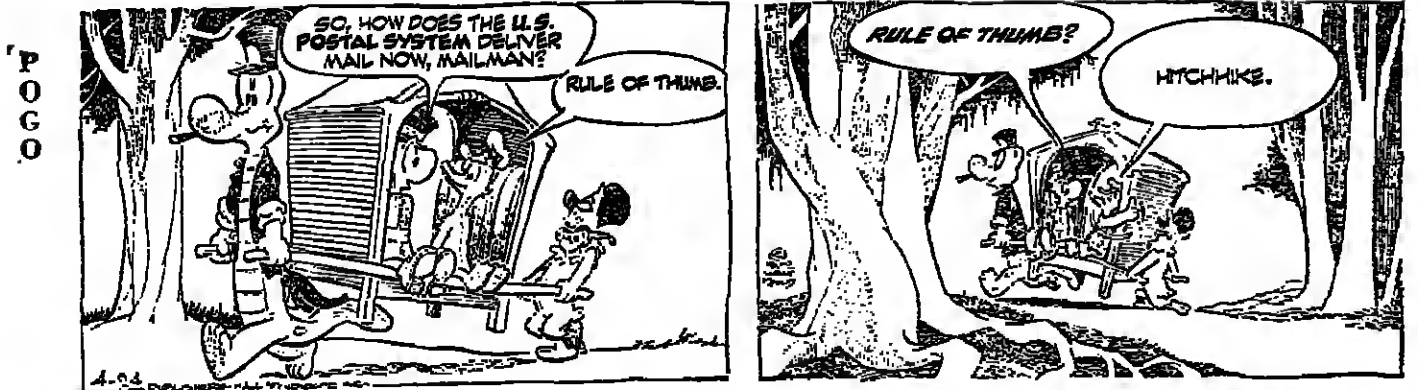
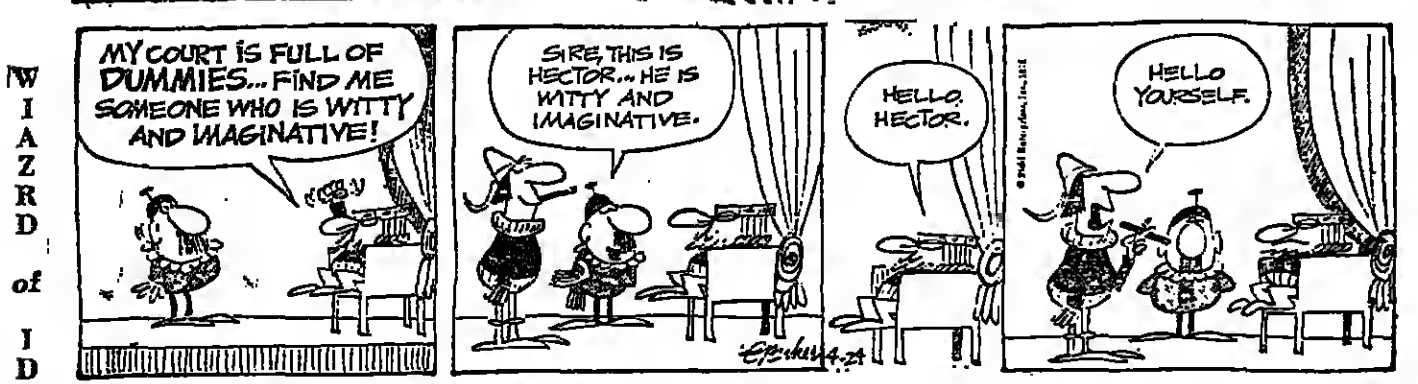
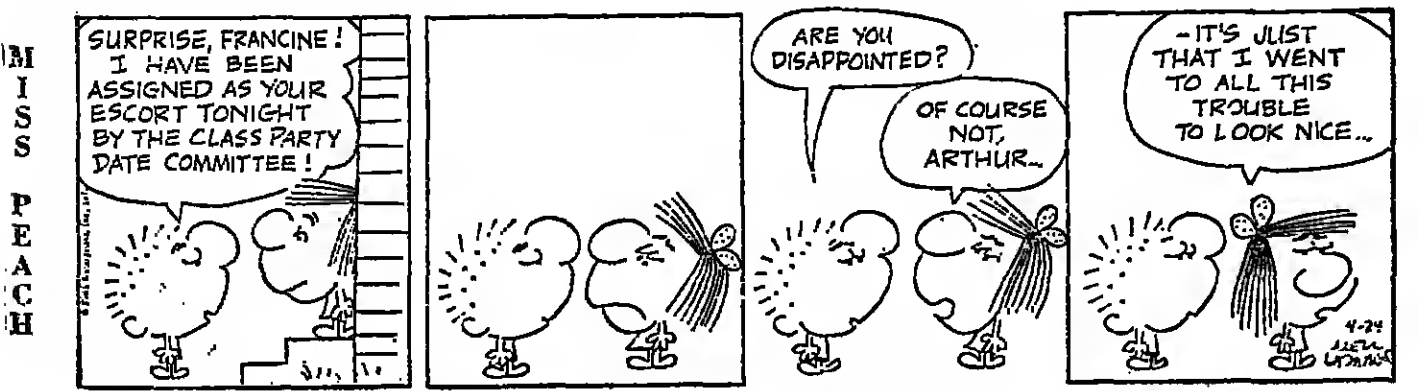
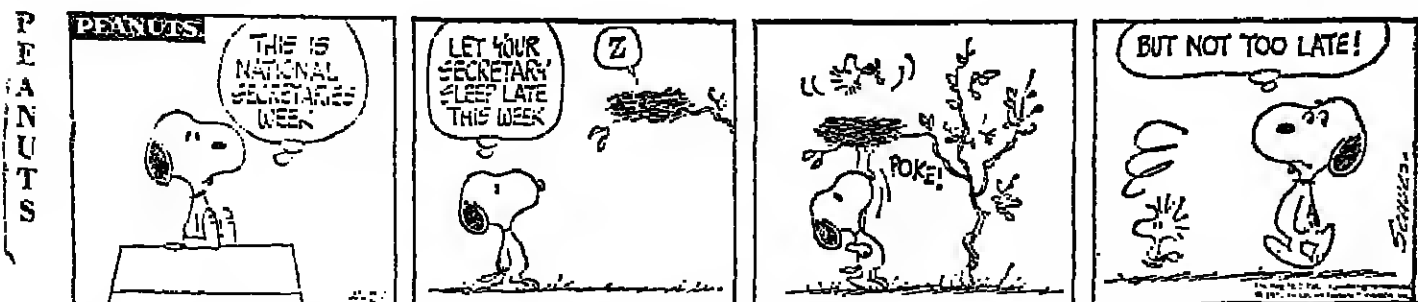












## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many declarers would go astray with the spade combination shown in the diagram, and a Panama player did so when the deal was played against Venezuela in the qualifying stages of the recent Central American team championship. He landed in an optimistic six no-trump contract after some exotic bidding.

North's two-diamond response to one no-trump was a strong Stayman bid promising game values. South should have rebid two hearts at this point, but mysteriously chose two spades.

North showed spade agreement with a raise to three, and after a series of natural bids used a natural four no-trump bid, asking for further information. South then bid six no-trump to close the discussion of spades, and as it happened, this was a winning decision.

West led a diamond, and East's queen was taken by the ace. South led a heart, and West

put up his ace and led a second diamond. South won, but slipped by leading a small spade to dummy's ace. This collected East's queen, but West now stopped the spades and the contract failed by one trick.

The right play with this combination is to lead low to the jack before cashing the ace. The advantage of this can be seen in the diagrammed situation—the king collects the queen, the jack is played, and a marked finesse is taken against the ten. Notice that the play of the ace does not gain when West has the singleton queen, since the suit cannot be run.

No slam is worth bidding on the North-South cards, but the best chance might seem to be six hearts. However, as the cards lie, a spade lead will defeat six hearts, since East can be given a spade ruff later. As it happens, six spades by North is defeated by a club lead, but it can be made by South—an ex post facto justification for the strange two-spade bid.

In the replay, Venezuela reached the normal four-heart contract and gained 13 international match points.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 9 7 5 4	♦ Q 8 7	♠ A 5 2	♦ Q
♥ 10	♣ 10	♥ 8 4 3	♣ Q 9 4 2
♠ 10 8 6 2	♥ A 10	♠ K 1 3	♥ K 6 2
♥ 8 7 5 3	♦ K 7 4	♦ K 5 2	♦ Q 3
♠ K 7 4	♠ J 10 9 8 6	♠ J 10 9 8 6	♠ J 10 9 8 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

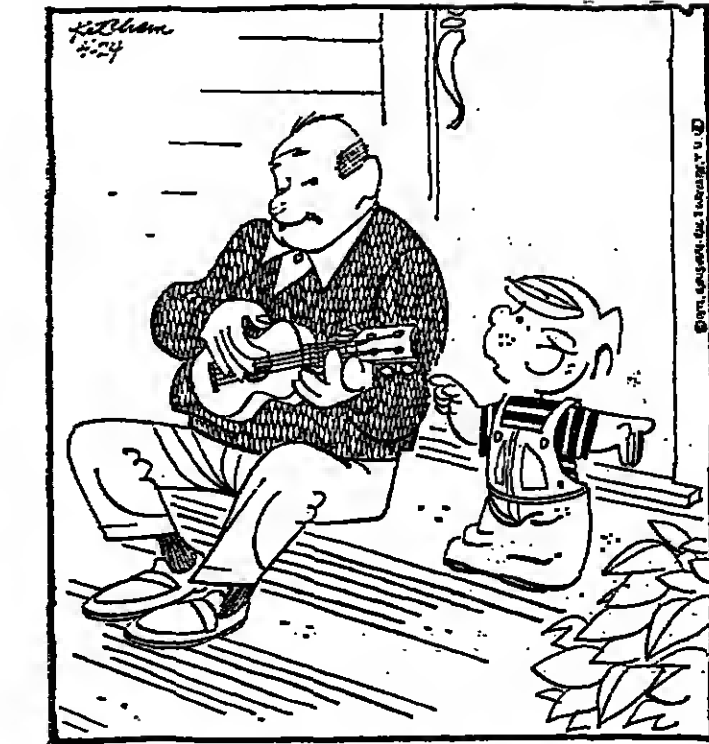
South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAIRE

LUVEA

REEWKS

HABLEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: LOUSY NERVY TURTLE ALBINO

Answer: What clowns do—"LOVE ON THE RUN"

## BOOKS

### WHITE KNIGHT

The Rise of Spiro Agnew

By Jules Witcover. Random House. 465 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE first half of Jules Witcover's "White Knight: The Rise of Spiro Agnew" traces the incumbent Vice-President's career from its earliest beginnings up to its turning point in 1963, when the then governor of Maryland was lifted from relative obscurity into the national spotlight as Republican presidential nominee Richard Nixon's running mate. Here it is shown that Mr. Agnew was not simply picked as a border-state governor with conservative leanings in order to implement the so-called Southern strategy; but that a far more complex political chemistry was at work. The second half of "White Knight" traces in detail Mr. Agnew's controversial career as Vice-President, and arrives at the conclusion that the office he has held for the last four years is a problematical one and could perhaps do with some constitutional overhauling.

Does this make "White Knight" sound like a humdrum civics lesson with a weak-kneed conclusion? Perhaps it does, but anyone who has read Mr. Witcover's previous books will suspect that such a description must be misleading. For as he demonstrated in "85 Days: The Last Campaign of Robert Kennedy" and "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon," Mr. Witcover is a savvy political reporter blessed with both an instinct for the jugular and a gift for knitting together a compelling narrative from a complex tangle of details. And in fact "White Knight" is most interesting for the history it recounts than for the lessons it tries to teach. And it is most interesting of all for the new perspectives it brings to Vice-President Agnew's extraordinary political career.

It will not do to consider the Vice-President a "buffoon," Mr. Witcover makes clear. Mr. Agnew may have seemed one during the 1968 presidential campaign, but in order to properly understand the famous verbal gaffe one has to take into consideration Mr. Agnew's almost refreshing naivete, his pride, his sense of the press, and his peculiar locker-room sense of humor, all of which combined to create a misleading impression of the man. Nor, on the other hand, is he simply the political hatchet man that seemed to emerge after the election. Almost every shred of evidence that Mr. Witcover can turn up seems to indicate that when Mr. Agnew set out to stay his opponents with his own jawbrows he was acting out of his own convictions.

Nor were those convictions only recently arrived at. Mr. Witcover makes a strong case that the famous "overnight shift" in Mr. Agnew's politics from liberalism to conservatism was simply an illusion created mainly by the extremism of George F. Mahoney, Mr. Agnew's opponent in the 1966 Maryland gubernatorial election. In actual fact, Mr. Agnew was always a law-and-order man stubbornly opposed to extralegal dissent.

Mr. Witcover is not an admirer of Mr. Agnew's. But the negative portrait he paints has unusual variety and hue. He goes far beyond the familiar liberal bombast and builds his case out of the details of Agnew's career and character: the nut-picking legal conservatism that characterized his handling of Maryland's civil-rights movement; his inconsistencies on the profounder levels of political principle; his refusal ever to admit being in the wrong.

Instead of swinging machetes, Mr. Witcover snipes away with B.B.'s. We are never simply outraged; our emotions are turned slowly by an accumulation of small offenses, one of the most provocative of which to this reviewer is the report of an exchange between Mr. Agnew and a group of reporters during the 1968 election campaign. During a discussion of Mr. Agnew's opposition to Edridge Cleaver, the vice-presidential candidate was asked if he had read "Lolita" on "Lolita." "I'll never read it," Mr. Agnew snapped. Didn't he make any exceptions for talent? "No, he's a criminal," Mr. Agnew said. Well, what about Oscar Wilde? someone inquired. "What did he do?" Mr. Agnew asked. A reporter said Wilde was a homosexual. "Oh, say, fellows," was Mr. Agnew's response.

Yet for all the variety and color and painstaking documentation of Mr. Witcover's study, something is lacking in its ultimate conclusion. Mr. Witcover never seems to step outside of his material to formulate conclusions appropriate to the details. His two-part structure makes superficial sense, but in the last analysis it seems to sag. He has hung Mr. Agnew's dirty laundry on the limp lines of argument that politics is a complicated game and that the office of the vice-presidency may be a historical anachronism, and they don't really support his case. I can strongly recommend "White Knight" to anyone inclined to disapprove of Mr. Agnew, and I can warn his supporters to stay away. But I don't think Mr. Witcover has written a book profound enough to change anyone's mind about the current state of the political scene.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Last

5 Hot dish

10 Military missile

14 Earthenware jar

15 Bow additive

16 Single

17 Spirit

18 Paid

19 "Bungay"

20 Spins

22 Medical

24 Yellow-fever pioneer

25 Prefix for plasma

26 Dane and Divide

29 Certain small planes

33 Pillars topped by busts

34 Pan-fry

35 Word on a Paris map

36 Port of Guam

37 "... to starve" (Milton)

38 Force

39 Recent Prefix

40 Regarding

41 Statements

42 Certain stray

44 French painter

45 Kind of instinct

46 Space-probe target

47 Tour a bookstore

50 Refresh

54 other

55 Profit

57 Genesis name

58 Official proceedings

59 Arrest

60 Disguise

61 Install

62 "Oklahoma" aunt

63 Perry's originator

DOWN

1 One on the move

2 Class of auk

3 European

4 Large view

5 Needs

6 Sharpened

7 Adherents

8 Trygve

9 Point to

10 Fasten

11 about

12 "... never met a — didn't like"

13 Political unit

21 Tennis replays

23 End in (be even)

25 Spew, as a volcano

26 African nation

27 Turn away

28 Leon of movies

29 Sully

30 Seavard et al.

31 cover

32 Attack

34 Slammer of golf

37 Wax

38 Film-transition device

40 They sometime have it

41 Dagger

43 Britisher's query

44 More improbable

46 Native corn

47 Lillie namesakes

48 Tortoise-hare event

49 Numerical prefix

50 Empennage

51 Change direction

52 Harmful

53 Vex

56 Speed: Abbr.

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20				21				22	23				
			24				25						
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33						34					35		
36					37						38		
39				40						41			
42		43						44					
			45					46					
47	48	49					50	51			52	53	
54					55	56					57		
58					59						60		
61					62						63		

John J. ...







## Observer

## Analgesic Days

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The aspirin business is in trouble with the government. The Federal Trade Commission wants Anacin, Bayer, Bufferin and Excedrin to stop advertising claims which assert that this one or that one is more effective than one or this one. Any one of these pain killers, according to the Food and Drug Administration, is just about as effective as the other.



Baker

As if that were not enough to drive the industry to a dose of its own medicine, the commission also proposed to make aspirin companies spend at least 25 percent of their advertising budget over a two-year period to correct misleading claims made in the past.

If the government prevails in this case, it will have struck a heavy blow against 20th-century American culture, for thanks to the saturation of television advertising to which we have all been bred, the headache has become a big part of the American heritage. In no other country do people boast about their headaches, as we do.

The headache is an affliction of highly advanced societies whose people have a plenty of excess money and a great deal of idle time which can be filled by thinking about their innards.

\*\*\*

If you have time to watch large volumes of television, as most Americans do, it probably means that your mind is suffering from a lack of material to think about. Vacuums yearn to be filled; the aspirin industry was there, hunkered down inside the tube, for years and years, working hard to satisfy the yearning. Thus, headache took up position in the forefront of the American consciousness.

Gradually, those of us who have a headache only once a year or

less, or maybe never, began to feel that we were different from most Americans. That we were somehow inferior. The Americans we watched on television had heads that were ready to ache at the drop of a dime-store saucer.

\*\*\*

The diagrams of headaches in action leaned heavily on cartoon sketches of hammers pounding against skull interiors in ways that made the whole cartoon pulse. Watching those hammers pound, we could not help reflecting that there was something that went on inside the typical American skull which did not, alas, go on inside our skulls.

Never for us could there be those paroxysms of pleasure—the ecstatic pleasure of relief from pain—which the sponsor's aspirin gave lucky sufferers on our television sets.

One was tempted to dismiss much of this as the usual television fakery. And yet, in one's own house there was evidence, in a growing collection of aspirin jars, that there were genuine living Americans, Americans whom one knew intimately, whose heads did truly ache. These genuine living Americans began to boast about their own headaches.

\*\*\*

A man who couldn't even have a headache, they would reply, when urged to stop spending large sums of expensively advertised aspirins and to buy bulk aspirin under the local supermarket label—such a man could scarcely understand the delicacy of a head capable of aching with such intensity that relief could be gained only from the gold-priced product made especially for headaches America can be proud of.

What will the aspirin companies say if they have to produce the corrective commercials proposed by the FTC? It would give blessed relief to a lot of us who have felt left out if they were to declare, with appropriate cartoonish skulls, that a lot of headache is all in the mind.

## Celebrating Calder's Circus

By John Canaday

NEW YORK (NYT)—Alexander Calder arrived in New York from his home in Saché, France, last week to check up on a few details of the kind that arise when you are the duyen of living American artists.

His dealer, Klaus Perls, has contracts for several tons of monumental sculptures in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Washington and Michigan for him to look over. E.P. Dutton just published a book, "Calder's Circus," in a triple edition (paperback, hardcover and a limited edition of 100 autographed copies). Last Thursday the Whitney Museum opened an exhibition of the circus with a group of other Calder works connected with it.

Thursday night the Art Dealers Association of America awarded a miniature Calder sculpture to Alfred H. Barr Jr., initiating an annual award for distinguished contribution to art history, with Mr. Calder present as an extra added attraction at the dinner for 200 people at the Metropolitan Museum. And if the artist feels like it he can walk a couple of blocks from the Whitney and see an exhibition of Aubusson tapestries from his designs at the Leonard Hutton gallery.

\*\*\*

Performers

Calder's circus is a group of about 55 mechanical performers—acrobats and animals—created between 1926 and 1931 and put on indefinite loan from the artist to the Whitney in 1970. Over that stretch of 44 years Mr. Calder, with his wife, Louise, at the Victoria supplying circus music, staged perfor-

manes for all the crowned heads of the art world, with Mondrian, Miró, Cézanne, Picasso, Lager, Picabia and Apollinaire among the earlier fans in the bleachers.

The circus is now untouchably installed in a case at the Whitney, with the provision that Calder grandchildren may get at the toys from time to time. But a film of a performance, "Calder's Little Circus," made in 1931, will be screened daily at 2:30 and 3:30 during the exhibition, which closes June 11.

As a novelty item in the career of a major 20th-century artist, Calder's circus would be interesting enough, but it is more than a novelty. Created as an entertainment, it turned out to be an incubator. At least one major innovation in modern sculpture—the mobile—was hatched in it, as well as several secondary ones.

Earlier in the year in which he began his circus—1926, when he was 23 years old—Mr. Calder made his first wire sculpture, of

Josephine Baker, the American star of the Folies Bergère. Adapting wire sculpture techniques to the fabrication of mechanical toys, he gave the apparently trivial circus figures balances as delicate as those that later on were elaborated in the abstract floating forms of his mobile.

\*\*\*

Training

His training as a mechanical engineer (he received his degree from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1919) has been as valuable to him as the inborn wit that marks everything he does. His own observation that "most people see the surface that's funny, but there's a lot that goes on," is a comment on the structural ingenuity of the toys.

The new book, "Calder's Circus," is not exactly a catalogue of the exhibition but can serve as one. Jean Lipman, who with Nancy Poole edited the book,

points out that "the circus aesthetic—a combination of suspense, surprise, gaiety, playfulness—has always been the basis of Calder's work."

In paperback at \$5.95 and cloth at \$15 plus postage, available from the Whitney, the book is a really delightful combination of photographs of Marvin Schwartz and selected Calderisms from previously published material, including an interview by Clive Gray and an autobiography by Mr. Calder and Jean Davidson. Mr. Calder has also done a poster for the show—what might be called a wire drawing of a trapeze artist—that sells for \$5.

## PEOPLE: Queen Elizabeth 2: It's an Ill Wind...

The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 docked in Southampton, England, yesterday, two days late from New York after being battered by a freak Atlantic storm but bolstered by a shipboard romance straight from Hollywood. Winds of up to 100 mph buffeted the 85,000-ton Cunarder for four days of the crossing, and for 24 hours she was forced to heave to, an experience which prompted Capt. Mortimer Hebb to comment: "It was the worst weather I have ever experienced, not so much in intensity as in duration. Nobody on the ship had ever known winds of that velocity to last so long."

Lulled by the storm, meanwhile, were movie actress Natalie Wood and actor Robert Wagner, who were divorced eight years ago after four years of marriage. Wagner, en route to London for the premiere of his film "Dr. Syn," said his first meeting with Natalie since their divorce had been quite by chance. "Nothing is everything in life," he added. "It just happened, and as a result, we've been very happy and had a lovely, enjoyable time. 'We love each other,' said Miss Wood, and after fending off the obvious questions by decisive reporters, Wagner finally allowed as they might indeed remain, at least, "I would think so, though it won't be right now."

The couple were the guests Saturday night at the captain's table. The Hebb had been able to give on the trip, since he spent most of his time on the bridge fighting the storm. In calmer waters Saturday night, though, it was champagne for everyone, compliments of the captain, who also presented "storm certificates" to all the passengers.

\*\*\*

Arriving in Cape Town, South Africa, for a short series of performances, Dame Margot Fonteyn, 53, was greeted by a crowd of demonstrators waving placards reading "Don't Dance to Apartheid Tunes" and "People with Principles Do Not Welcome You." "You're quite right," Dame Margot told the crowd. "I support you." She added that she personally couldn't understand why "everyone" couldn't see her dance "Swan Lake" at Cape Town's new

ON THE SPOT—British poet Robert Graves, who wrote a book of poems commemorating Shakespeare's birthday yesterday, sits beside the Thames at the site where the Globe Playhouse Trust plans to rebuild a 16th-century community where the Bard's Globe Theatre once stood.

Nico Malan Opera House, reserved for whites only. However, she said, she will honor her commitment to dance four performances there, and will dance for another audience of "coloreds" only at the Three Arts Theatre.

Given a canvas toilet kit in 1949, George G. C. of Illinois, N.Y., carried it through the Normandy invasion, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and after the war, while in the Bavarian military government as a military policeman. Life millions of others, the bag is still serviceable—used today for storing shoe polish and rag. Unlike millions, Carl took the time a few days ago to write to the American Red Cross, thanking it for a useful gift donated some 28 years ago.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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